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WAR
A NOVEL
By JOHN LUTHER LONG

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CHAPTER XVIII.

hat Is Greater Than Patriotism?

n and me were sitting on the front h there, in our shirt-sleeves, one t and Dave and Evelyn were out er the plum trees yonder, when the s cornet band came along playing, e Are Coming, Father Abraham, e Hundred Thousand Strong." And e was a procession, with a banner g that there was to be a meeting wn that night to raise a company Union soldiers.

ter the band had passed we sat a long time. Jon was looking ight ahead and we could hear the s of Dave and Evelyn. Mostly it nly the murmuring of two people e. But now and then Dave's laugh d break out, and then Evelyn's—erent, nicer—would join. At last would hear Dave singing that:

Du has das Herze mein,
So ganz genommen ein—"

ter a while Evelyn joined, like was saying the same thing. Jon ned and looked that way, just once. was the same song he had sung to —but different. Dave made it gay. Evelyn was joining in. I saw his He was trying to smile at their piness, but his own suffering came ough—and there it was: joy and ow in one smile. And on such a as Jon's—which told everything! aid I, to take him away from it:

"Now the coal-oil torches those boys ried for the band has spoiled the Suppose we go in, Jonthy?"

But Jon didn't move. I think he n't hear me. Finally he said:

"They were right!"

"Who," says I, "who was right?"

"The Union soldiers. Everybody but One of us ought to go. One of us st. Then the others won't have to. s hard, but necessary. There's not mily in Maryland with three men in it. No wonder they suspect us. don't see how we've escaped the aft."

"Not on your life!" says I, very rge. "I want my boys in one piece d all together in the same place—ase of fire in the chimley. You w I couldn't put it out myself, be-se it's hard enough, sometimes, for of us. And just think of Betsy as a woman!"

"And," says Jon, never noticing how ny that was, "the right one has to go."

"Who do you think is the right one?" said I.

"I am," nods Jon.

Well, when Jon decided to do a thing, ere was no use trying to stop him. he best was to go along and per-uade him.

He got up and put on his coat.

"Well," I says, to humor him, "sup-pose we go and see what fools they ke of themselves, enlisting to get it. That's one way to not get a on company up. Why don't they come around with a secret subscription paper! Nobody's going to enlist in a Union company right out in public."

"Come, then," says Jon, hurrying as if he had decided it and a it was off his mind.

"All right," says I. "If we can't list ourselves, we can whoop it up d maybe the other fellows'll go. But I can't raise no whole Union com-pany round here for a million dollars."

"Yes, that's necessary, too," says "Our presence there will do good."

"But I'll be on hand to discourage ees, and lam you, if it goes too r."

"Daddy," smiles Jon, "it will go as as the front! You don't know the ws about here. There's been a range."

"Shall we take the guns?" says I.

"No," says Jon, "we'll only make ble with 'em and be tempted to The time is not yet—to shoot."

But we hadn't gone far before a n with a gun steps out in the road and says:

"Halt, Lucas Mallory!"

"There," says I to Jon, "it's war ready; that's what comes of not tak-ing our guns along. I could get him while he's bothering you."

He kind of laughs and points to other man with a gun who was going to join the first one.

"Neither of us knows Lucas Mal-ry," says Jon, polite as a dancing ster, instead of fighty, like me, nor is either of us he. I am Mr. athan Vonner. This is my father, phen Vonner. Now, may we pass?"

"Oh!" they says, disappointed, look-ing close. "Wrong one."

"Where are you going?" asks the ond one. "And where's your other re-puted son?"

"You're further than usual from home tonight," says the second one, "in a southerly direction."

"None of your business," says I, fighty. "I've lived here since seventeen-ten—and my ancestors, I'm that old myself alone—and I don't I'll ask anybody when I want go away from my house a little, h, east, south or west, or prove my sons are my 'sons. None of r business."

"Yes, daddy," says Jon, in that polite "it is some of their business. se men are here for our protection. you will look closely you will see they are in the uniform of the ed States."

Well, that was so. And they seemed less fighty at Joe's great polite-So I let him do the talking.

"We are going down to enlist in Union army," Jon goes on, with all ready for the water, "and brother Dave is at home. That ac-s for all of us."

Well, that flabbergasts 'em still more. should say that one of us is go-to enlist," Goliath amends.

"Which one?" asks the first soldier. answers Jon. "There's a meeting Excelsior tonight to organize a company."

Well, Jon's answers got 'em so that didn't know what to do. They

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NOT ALL DESTRUCTION BY BIG GUNS IS DONE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Private homes at Hohenstein were ruined during the battle between the Russians and Germans. Accompanying illustration shows the work done by the shells. In the foreground is seen a stack of Russian rifles and accoutrements gathered up after the battle.

Armies Soon Must Fight Jack Frost

WITHIN the next two months, says the Kansas City Times, a new factor will have entered the European war—the cold of winter—which the field armies will find a more persistent, a more formidable enemy than the troops of opposing nations. The first advance of winter has been felt already by the soldiers entrenched along the River Aisne. Chilly winds, following a wet week, sent a shiver through the lines of both forces. More than anything else, cold weather will hamper the mobility of the armies. Their already heavily taxed transport trains will have the added burden of winter supplies. Troops will not be able to cut loose from their advanced bases, even for brief periods. Shelter and warmth will have to be provided at each stop of a marching force, no easy task when millions are on the battle lines.

Undoubtedly, the general staffs of both sides have elaborate preparations made to keep the suffering necessarily caused by winter at a minimum, but the greatest of human endeavors cannot eliminate all hardship, even if an army is given a permanent station and no movement made until spring.

Hardships of Washington.

Washington had one brilliant success in the Revolutionary War by disregarding the extreme hardships of winter and attacking the Hessians at Trenton. His army remained active several weeks after Christmas, but ultimately was forced into inactivity. The sufferings at Valley Forge show the formidable enemy winter can be.

In the Crimean War fighting practically stopped with the battle of Inkerman, November 5, 1854. The Russians retired into Sebastopol and the allies built a permanent camp of investment around it.

In our Civil War considerable fighting was done in the winter months, but all the more important campaigns began in the spring and were suspended when cold weather came. After Lee whipped Burnside at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he was not bothered by any large active Federal force until May of the following year, when Hooker attempted to march upon Richmond. Grant rested and recruited his army in the winter of 1864-1765.

Sherman's march was made in the winter months and, even in that southern climate, the suffering from cold among his troops was intense. Grant campaigned against Ft. McHenry and Ft. Donelson in February, 1862, and the following winter was active in Mississippi.

In more modern wars winter has not caused a cessation of hostilities, but it has diminished operations. The Japanese advance on Mukden in 1904 was halted about the first of September by severe cold. Neither army was prepared to withstand winter, so for a month the fighting forces lay inactive almost within striking distance. A few engagements were fought in October, then operations practically halted until February 19, when the Japanese army, swadded in overcoats and padded leggins, began to advance.

Field Armies Suffer Most.

The investment of cities has been less affected by cold weather than the operations of field armies. The reason is obcious. Investing armies can build permanent earth huts, where a small fire and the bodily warmth of a squad of men will keep them nearly as comfortable as if in their homes. The Japanese assault on 203-Meter Hill was made on November 30. Port Arthur capitulated, after a series of assaults, January 2, 1905.

The war between the Balkan allies and Turkey, contrary to usual custom, began in the fall. Most all wars have been inaugurated in the spring and summer. The troops of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro started to war with complete winter kits, heavy overcoats, thick blankets and shelter tents.

None of the armies now in the field except the Russians and Belgians, probably have headdresses that will afford adequate protection for the winter. All probably will be able to withstand the cold fairly well until the first of the year, when winter will begin to make inroads unless protection is given.

SHORTAGE OF GASOLINE, NOT MEN, MAY END WAR

How long will the world war last? This is a question asked on every side. Mr. Arthur Bullard, in his "Story of the War," appearing weekly in the Outlook, installment for October 7th, discusses some of the considerations involved:

A dozen eminent English specialists in finance who had demonstrated not long ago that a European war was impossible are now arguing that within a few months Germany will be quite bankrupt. German financial writers have for years pointed out that the wealth of England and France is very largely based on credit, and that credit functions only in times of peace. . . .

But I do not believe either side will have to throw up the sponge because of lack of change. A French banker in 1910 told me that there was no chance of the little Christian nations in the Balkans going to war against Turkey. "They haven't enough money," he said. They not only fought the war against Turkey, but as soon as that was finished they started a new war among themselves.

* * *

The question of food supply is equally uncertain. Of course as long as the allies keep the command of the sea there is no danger of their starving. But is there any chance of their bringing Germany to her knees with hunger? If Holland and Italy maintain their neutrality, which means freedom to trade with both belligerents, it will be very hard to blockade Germany effectively. But even if Germany and Austria are absolutely sealed up, it seems to me that the length of time they can feed themselves depends most of all on how well the national commissary is organized. In every community an immense amount of nourishment is normally wasted. There are a great many unemployed now in Germany who might be put to work making hothouses to grow vegetables through the winter. Sugar beets could be eaten instead of crystalized. There are no end of expedients by which the food supply could be conserved and increased.

* * *

Large as the German and French armies are—in the neighborhood of four million each—there is a limit to their supply of men. If they use up these eight million men now, there are no more in sight for years to come, till the boys grow up. At the end of our civil war the north had more men in the field than at any time before, and had not begun to run short of men. But the theory of modern war is to put every available man in the field within the first month. The English—and the Russians, if they can find the equipment—can increase their armies. France and Germany and Austria cannot.

* * *

Another consideration is that the supply of arms and ammunition, while great, is limited, and cannot be quickly replaced. Take, for example, such very necessary equipment as field artillery. A modern cannon, with its recoil absorber, is an intricate mechanism. The life of each gun is known, just as actuaries figure out the average life of men. Some of the great guns are said to be dangerous after 50 shots; other lighter guns are good for 500 or 1,000. Besides this normal wear and tear, a certain number of guns are captured; more are smashed by the enemy's shells.

* * *

But today war is so technical and complicated a matter that a nation might have to sue for peace because it had exhausted its supply of something that Napoleon never heard of. Gas for dirigible balloons, for instance, was a thing about which he never worried. A modern army might be entirely disorganized by the failure of its supply of insulated copper wire for field telephones. Fuel for transportation purposes is an even more important item.

Abe Martin

Ther's no middle ground with a new hat. It either makes you look 10 times better or 10 times worse.

It seems t' make an auto driver mad if he jist misses you.

SURGEON HAS 97 WOUNDS

Struck After Bandaging His Last Case—Expected to Live.

A surgeon major now in a Paris hospital has 97 officially counted wounds. He tells this story:

"After a hard day's fighting on August 30 I bandaged my last case and was remounting my horse, when I heard a sound like thunder and a shell burst over my head. The horse was killed and I was thrown to the ground. An orderly carried me a mile and a quarter, when he found a stretcher, on which he carried me three miles farther. No essential organ was touched.

"I lost an ear and the sense of hearing, the right side of my head was scarred, my left arm was ripped to the bone, my back was riddled like a colander, my loins were torn, and my legs tattooed with highly inartistic designs."

WAR IN BRIEF

BELGIUM, cockpit of the nations, is now practically in control of the Germans. Antwerp, her strongest fortified city, has fallen after a ten-days' siege of mighty guns. Saturday it was reported that King Albert, at the head of the vanquished field army of Belgians, which he had led out of Antwerp to save it from being bottled up, was in a critical situation. He was being pursued by a large detached force of Germans from the besieging army, which was attempting to cut him off along the Dutch border and force him either to face battle in the fields against overwhelming odds or seek refuge in Holland, there to be interned during the war. Albert's queen is in England, with their children. During the week it was reported that the king had been killed. Again, that he had been wounded, but no confirmation of the reports followed.

The one outstanding, decisive result of the war—Belgium has been crushed. She has not given up, and it would be unfair to say she has been whipped. She has been overwhelmed and overpowered by a superior force.

What will Germany do next? Experts believe that the immediate object of the Germany army is to occupy the territory adjoining the channel. The first blow against France having failed, the second must be aimed at England.

The war has presented no greater picture of desolation than that of the hosts of refugees fleeting from the last and greatest Belgian stronghold. Antwerp was a city of about 400,000 inhabitants. The flight of these people began last Thursday, October 8. It was on the morning of that day that they learned by government proclamation of the gravity of the situation. By noon the thoroughfares leading from the city were choked with panic-stricken people. A correspondent who witnessed the exodus writes: "Automobiles, cabs, dog carts, hotel omnibuses, delivery wagons, moving vans, peddlers' carts, baby carriages and wheelbarrows roll interminably past, loaded with the fleeing townspeople and such of their household goods as they are able to carry with them. I saw a man push his mother and two little children in a wheelbarrow. I saw an old man, paralyzed and unable to walk, carried on his son's brawny shoulders. I say a woman of fashion, wearing a magnificent sealskin coat and hat with osprey feathers, struggling through the crowd with a suitcase on her shoulder. A pathetic feature were many wounded soldiers, many with bloodstained bandages. Some barely able to stand had been turned out of hospitals to make room for others."

The hardest fighting on the great battle line in France is still on the northwestern end. Around Arras the great forces, locked in a battle grip, are swaying backward and forward. This titanic struggle has been going on for a month, with the end not in sight. The main German lines are not broken, and the principal strongholds of the invaders are still in their possession. The only change of importance has been the cessation of the German efforts against Paris.

Says Prisoners Form Problem for Germans

What to do with prisoners is a problem of the German army, Dr. Carrie Hibbard says in a letter just received by her uncle, A. B. Wentworth, of Toledo. Dr. Hibbard, who wrote from Niederbayern, where she is helping in the army hospital work, says the Germans then had as prisoners 215,650 privates and 4,110 officers of the allies.

"These prisoners are actually in German prisons and are being cared for by the Germans," Dr. Hibbard says. "Our commander, Gen. Hindenburg, is a perfect wonder. Up to date his army alone took 92,000 prisoners."

18,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS; 2,000,000 LOST IN WAR

Even the most exaggerated predictions, made when the European war began, regarding the number of men that would be called into the conflict and the tremendous losses that would accompany it have been borne out.

Events now show that the nations at war have men under arms or at the battle fronts as follows:

Russia	6,000,000	**Japan**	230,000
Germany	4,300,000	**Belgium**	200,000
France	4,000,000	**Montenegro**	80,000
Austria	2,500,000		
England	250,000	**Total**	17,860,000
Servia	300,000		

A New York physician has received a letter from a reputable source in France, saying that more than 300,000 Frenchmen were killed, wounded or taken prisoners in the battle of the Marne and the battle of the Aisne so far as it has gone. A fair estimate places the German losses in the battles at 500,000 men. The British loss is proportionate to the French, and a conservative estimate places their casualty list at 30,000.

The German loss in the eastern theatre of the war is largely a matter of guesswork. Col. R. N. Maude, author of the "Evolution of Strategy," estimates the total German loss along all the battle fronts at 1,000,000.

The Austrian loss in the Galician campaign in killed, wounded and prisoners has been estimated at more than 500,000. In inflicting this damage it is believed that the Russians lost at least 250,000. Then there are the losses to the Belgians and the casualties of the fighting in the Far East.

Thus the estimates of the killed, wounded and missing in the war so far place them in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 men.

42-CENTIMETRE GUN OF GERMANS HELD A MYTH

Is the German "42-centimetre gun" a reality or is it a huge piece of ordnance only in the mind of the war correspondent?

This is one of the interesting questions that has cropped up since the German guns battered down the strong defences of Liege and afterward shattered in three days the Namur defences, which were held to be able to stand off the invaders indefinitely. Among military experts both in America and abroad the stories of the big German guns are received at least with caution and some experts go so far as to say that there is no such gun. Their objection is based apparently on the size of such a gun and the task of moving it.

Hilaire Belloc, the author, who served in the French artillery, wrote as follows in commenting on the reports of the big German gun:

"According to gun construction, which allows three feet length for every inch of calibre, this gun should be fifty-one feet long and weigh thirty-four tons. The Germans may have them, but they are likely to stay where the railroad leaves them."

Howver, the present war has brought forth several surprises and in view of the fact, generally acknowledged, that Germany has been able to guard her military secrets much better than the other European nations, it is not impossible that such a gun should have been developed without the knowledge of the other European countries and several experts are inclined to wait for more definite information before committing themselves one way or the other.

The latest official information regarding the siege guns of the different European nations is that the best of the heavy guns are howitzers, and the Russians having the largest calibre with their new 30.50 centimetre piece. The following table gives the calibre of the siege guns, the weight of the shell discharged and the weight of the carriage and equipment of the guns of the different nations now at war:

Russia—12-inch, 6 tons; carriage and equipment, 28 tons.

Germany—11.20 inch, 6 tons; carriage and equipment, 22 tons.

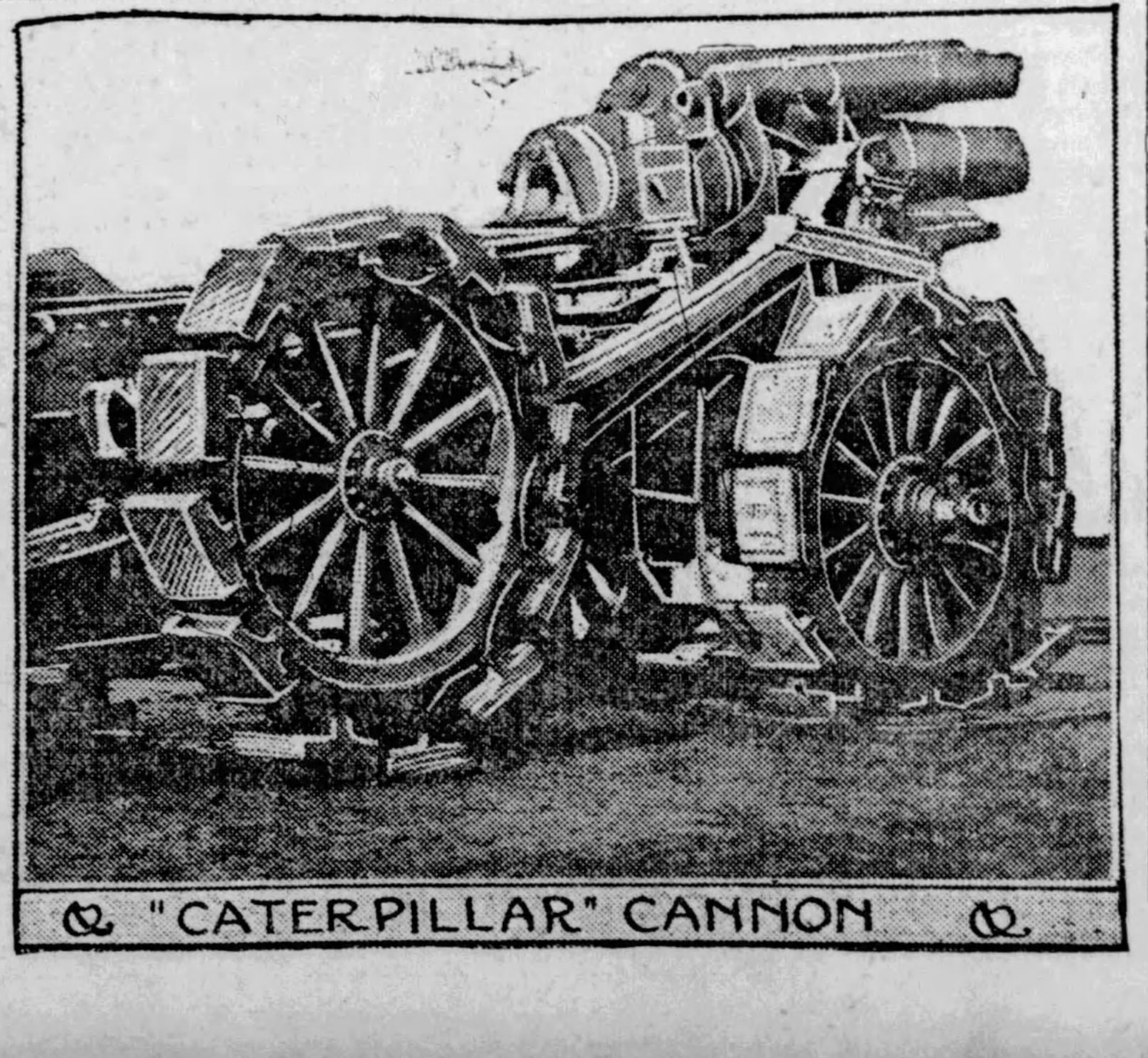
France—10.70-inch, 5¾ tons; carriage and equipment, 20 tons.

England—9.40-inch, 5½ tons; carriage and equipment, 20 tons.

A correspondent describing the German artillery fire on Antwerp says that the Germans are using the same 42-centimetre guns as battered down the Liege forts.

"It is estimated that these guns," he says, "are operating at a range of twelve kilometres (seven and one-half miles), though I am assured that a time fuse was found today set to 15,200 metres."

Besides the German 42-centimetre gun the Russians have introduced a new field gun which they report is a better piece of artillery than anything yet developed by the war. The guns are of large calibre and it is reported that two of them silenced the opposing German batteries in ten minutes. Russian military experts are said to be enthusiastic over the success of the new guns.



"CATERPILLAR" CANNON

Tarzan of the Apes
by
EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
(NORMAN BEAN)

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CHAPTER XX CONTINUED

She looked up to see his lithe form drop softly from a nearby tree. As he caught her eyes upon him his face lighted with that frank and radiant smile that had won her confidence the day before.

As he approached her Jane Porter's heart beat faster and her eyes brightened as they had never done before at the approach of any man.

He had again been gathering fruit which he laid at the entrance of her bower. Once more they sat down together to eat.

Jane Porter commenced to wonder what his plans were. Would he take her back to the beach or would he keep her there? Suddenly she realized that the matter did not seem to give her much concern. Could it be that she did not care!

She began to comprehend, also, that she was contented sitting here by the side of this smiling giant, eating delicious fruit in a sylvan paradise far within the remote depths of an African jungle—that she was contented and happy.

She could not understand it. Her reason told her that she should be torn by wild anxieties, weighted by dread fears, cast down by gloomy forebodings. Instead, her heart was singing and she was smiling into the answering face of the man beside her.

When they had finished their breakfast Tarzan went to her bower and recovered his knife. The girl had entirely forgotten it. She realized that it was because she had forgotten the fear that prompted her to accept it.

Motioning her to follow, Tarzan walked toward the trees at the edge of the arena, and taking her in one strong arm swung to the branches above.

The girl knew that he was taking her back to her people, and she could not understand the sudden feeling of sorrow which crept over her.

For hours they swung slowly along.

Tarzan of the apes did not hurry. He tried to draw out the sweet pleasure of that journey with those dear arms about his neck as long as possible, and so he went far south of the direct route to the beach.

Several times they halted for brief rests, which Tarzan did not need, and at noon they stopped for an hour at a little brook where they quenched their thirst and ate.

It was nearly sunset when they came to the clearing, and Tarzan, dropping to the ground beside a great tree, parted the tall jungle-grass and pointed out the little cabin to her.

She took him by the hand to lead him to it, that she might tell her father that this man had saved her from worse than death; that he had watched over her as carefully as a mother.

But again the timidity of the wild thing in the face of human habitation swept over Tarzan of the apes. He drew back, shaking his head.

The girl came close to him, looking up with pleading eyes. Somehow she could not bear the thought of his going back into the jungle alone.

Still he shook his head, and finally he drew her to him very gently and stooped to kiss her, but first he looked into her eyes and waited to learn if she were pleased, or if she would repulse him.

Just an instant the girl hesitated, and then she realized the truth, and throwing her arms about his neck she drew his face to hers and kissed him—unashamed.

"I love you—I love you," she murmured.

From far in the distance came the faint sound of many guns.

Tarzan and Jane Porter raised their heads.

From the cabin came Mr. Philander and Esmeralda. From where Tarzan and the girl stood they could not see the two vessels lying in the harbor.

Tarzan pointed toward the sounds, touched his breast and pointed again. She understood. He was going, and something told her that it was because he thought her people were in danger.

Again he kissed her.

"Come back to me," she whispered. "I shall wait for you—always."

He was gone—and Jane Porter turned to walk across the clearing to the cabin.

Mr. Philander was the first to see her. It was dusk and Mr. Philander was very near-sighted.

"Quickly, Esmeralda!" he cried. "Let us seek safety within. It is a tiger. Bless me!"

Esmeralda did not bother to verify Mr. Philander's vision. His tone was enough. She was within the cabin and had slammed and bolted the door before he had finished pronouncing her name.

The "Bless me" was started out of Mr. Philander by the discovery that Esmeralda, in the exuberance of her haste, had fastened him upon the same side of the door as was the tiger.

He beat ferociously upon the heavy portal.

"Esmeralda! Esmeralda!" he shrieked. "Let me in. I am being devoured by a lion."

Esmerada thought that the noise upon the door was made by the tiger in his attempts to pursue her, so, after her custom, she fainted.

Mr. Philander cast a frightened glance behind him.

"Horrors! The thing was quite close now. He tried to scramble up the side of the cabin, and succeded in catching a fleeting hold upon the thatched roof.

For a moment, he hung there, clawing with his feet like a cat on a clothesline, but presently a piece of the thatch came away, and Mr. Philander,

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Tarzan of the Apes

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preceding it, was precipitated upon his back.

At the instant he fell a remarkable item of natural history leaped to his mind. If one feigns death lions and tigers are supposed to ignore one, according to Mr. Philander's faulty memory.

So Mr. Philander lay as he had fallen, frozen into the horrid semblance of death. As his arms and legs had been extended stiffly upward as he came to earth upon his back the attitude of death was anything but impressive.

Jane Porter had been watching his antics in mild-eyed surprise. Now she laughed—a little choking, gurgle of a laugh; but it was enough. Mr. Philander rolled over upon his side and peered about. At length he discovered her.

"Jane!" he cried. "Jane Porter. Bless me!"

He scrambled to his feet and rushed toward her. He could not believe that it was she, and alive.

"Bless me! Where did you come from? Where in the world have you been? How—"

"Mercy, Mr. Philander," interrupted the girl, "I never can remember so many questions."

"Well, well," said Mr. Philander. "Bless me! I am so filled with surprise and exuberant delight at seeing you safe and well again that I scarcely know what I am saying, really. But come, tell me all that has happened to you."

CHAPTER XXI.

The Village of Torture.

As the little expedition of sailors toiled through the dense jungle searching for signs of Jane Porter, the futility of their venture became more and more apparent, but the grief of the old man and the hopeless eyes of the young Englishman prevented the kind-hearted D'Arnot from turning back.

He thought that there might be a bare possibility of finding her body, or the remains of it, for he was positive that she had been devoured by some beast of prey. He deployed his men into a skirmish line from the point where Esmeralda had been found, and in this extended formation they rushed their way, sweating and panting.

It was slow work. Noon found them but a few miles inland. They halted for a brief rest then, and after pushing on for a short distance further one of the men discovered a well-marked trail.

It was an old elephant track, and D'Arnot after consulting with Professor Porter and Clayton, decided to follow it.

The path wound through the jungle in a northeasterly direction, and along it the column moved in single file.

Lieutenant d'Arnot was in the lead and moving at a quick pace, for the trail was comparatively open. Immediately behind him came Professor Porter, but as he could not keep pace with the younger man D'Arnot was a hundred yards in advance when suddenly a half-dozen black warriors rose about him.

D'Arnot gave a warning shout to his column as the blacks closed on him, but before he could draw his revolver he had been pinioned and dragged into the jungle.

His cry had alarmed the sailors, and a dozen of them sprang forward past Professor Porter, running up the trail to their officer's aid.

They did not know the cause of his outcry, only that it was a warning of danger ahead.

They had rushed past the spot where D'Arnot had been seized when a spear hurled from the jungle transfixed one of the men, and then a volley of arrows fell among them.

Raising their carbines, they fired into the underbrush in the direction from which the missiles had come.

By this time the balance of the party had come up, and volley after volley was fired toward the concealed foe. It was these shots that Tarzan and Jane Porter had heard.

Lieutenant Charpentier, who had been bringing up the rear of the column, now came running to the scene, and on hearing the details of the ambuscade, ordered the men to follow him, and plunged into the tangled vegetation.

In an instant they were in a hand-to-hand fight with some 50 black warriors of Mbonga's village. Arrows and bullets flew thick and fast.

Queer African knives and French gunbutts mingled for a moment in savage and bloody duels, but soon the natives fled into the jungle, leaving the Frenchmen to count their losses.

Four of the 20 were dead, a dozen others were wounded, and Lieutenant D'Arnot was missing. Night was falling rapidly, and their predicament was rendered doubly worse through the fact that they could one even find the elephant trail which they had been following.

There was but one thing to do make camp where they were until daylight. Lieutenant Charpentier ordered a clearing made and an abatis of underbrush in circular form about the camp.

The work was not completed until long after dark, the men building a huge fire in the center of the clearing to give them light to work by.

When all was as safe as could be made from the attack of wild beasts and savage men, Lieutenant Charpentier placed sentries about the little camp, and the tired and hungry men threw themselves upon the ground to sleep.

The groans of the wounded, mingled with the roaring and growling of the great beasts kept sleep from the tired eyes. It was a sad and hungry party that lay through the long night praying for dawn.

The blacks, who had seized D'Arnot, had not waited to participate in the fight which followed, but instead had dragged their prisoner a little way through the jungle, and then struck a trail further on beyond the scene of the fighting.

They hurried him along, the sounds of battle growing fainter and fainter as they drew away from the contestants until there suddenly broke upon D'Arnot's vision a good-sized clearing, at one end of which stood a thatched and palisaded village.

It was now dusk, but the watchers at the gate saw the approaching trio and distinguished one as a prisoner ere they reached the portals.

A cry went up within the palisade. A great throng of women and children rushed out to meet the party.

And then began for the French officer the most terrifying experience which man can encounter upon earth—the reception of a white prisoner into a village of African cannibals.

They fell upon D'Arnot tooth and nail, beating him with sticks and stones and tearing at him with claw-like hands. Every vestige of clothing was torn from him, and the merciless blows fell upon his bare and quivering flesh.

But not once did the Frenchman cry out in pain. A silent prayer rose that he be quickly delivered from his torture.

The death he prayed for was not to be so easily had. Soon the warriors beat the women away from their prisoner.

He was to be saved for nobler sport than this; and the first wave of their passion having subsided, they contented themselves with crying out taunts and insults, and spitting upon him.

Presently they gained the center of the village. There D'Arnot was bound securely to the great post from which no live man had ever been released.

A number of the women scattered to their several huts to fetch pots and water, while others built a row of fires on which portions of the feast were to be boiled.

The fesivities were delayed awaiting the return of the warriors who had remained to engage in the skirmish with the white men, so that it was quite late when all were in the village, and the dance of death commenced to circle round the doomed officer.

Half fainting from pain and exhaustion, D'Arnot watched what seemed but a vagary of delirium, or some horrid nightmare, from which he must soon awake.

The bestial faces, daubed with color—the huge mouths and hanging lips—the yellow teeth, sharp filed—the rolling, demon eyes; the shining naked bodies—the cruel spears. Surely no such creatures really existed—he must indeed be dreaming.

The savage, whirling bodies circled nearer. Now a spear sprang forth and touched his arm. The sharp pain and the feel of hot, trickling blood assured him of the awful reality of his position.

Another spear and then another touched him.

He closed his eyes and held his teeth firm set—he would not cry out.

He was a soldier of France, and he would teach these beasts how an officer and a gentleman died.

Tarzan of the apes needed no interpreter to translate the story of those distant shots. With Jane Porter's kisses still warm upon his lips, he was swinging with incredible rapidity through the forest trees straight toward teh village of Mbonga.

He was not interested in the location of the encounter, for he judged that that would soon be over. Those who were killed he could not aid, those who escaped would not need his assistance.

It was to those who had neither been killed nor escaped that he hastened. And he knew that he would find them by the great post in the center of Mbonga's village.

Many times had Tarzan seen Mbonga's black raiding parties return from the northward with prisoners, and always were the same scenes enacted about that grim stake, beneath the flaring light of many fires.

He knew, too, that they seldom lost much time before consummating the fiendish purpose of their captures.

He doubted that he would arrive in time to do more than avenge.

Tarzan had looked with complacency upon their former orgies, only occasionally interfering for the pleasure of baiting the blacks; but heretofore their victims had been men of their own color.

Tonight it was different — white men, men of Tarzan's own race—might be even now suffering the agonies of torture.

On he sped. Night had fallen, and he traveled high along the upper terrace, where the gorgeous tropic moon lighted his dizzy pathway.

Presently he caught the reflection of a distant blaze. It lay to the right of his path.

So sure was Tarzan of his jungle knowledge that he did not turn from his course, but passed the glare at a distance of half a mile. It was the campfire of the Frenchmen.

In a few minutes more Tarzan swung into the trees above Mbonga's village. Ah, he was not quite too late! Or, was he? He could not tell. The figure at the stake was very still, yet the black warriors were not pricking it.

Tarzan knew their customs. The death blow had not been struck. He could tell almost to a minute how far the dance had gone.

In another instant Mbonga's knife would sever one of the victims' ears—that would mark the beginning of the end, for very shortly after only a writhing mass of mutilated flesh would remain.

There would still be life in it, but death then would be the only charity it craved.

The stake stood forty feet from the nearest tree. Tarzan coiled his rope. Then there rose suddenly above the fiendish cries of the dancing demons the awful challenge of the ape-man.

The dancers halted as though turned to stone. The rope sped with a singing whir high above the heads of the blacks. It was quite invisible in the flaring lights of the campfires.

D'Arnot opened his eyes.

A huge black, standing directly before him, lunged backward as though felled by an invisible hand.

Struggling and shrieking, his body rolling from side to side, moved quickly toward the shadows beneath the trees. The blacks, their eyes protruding in horror, watch spellbound.

Once beneath the trees the body rose straight into the air, and as it disappeared into the foliage above, the terrified negroes, screaming with freight, broke into a mad race for the village gate.

To Be Continued.

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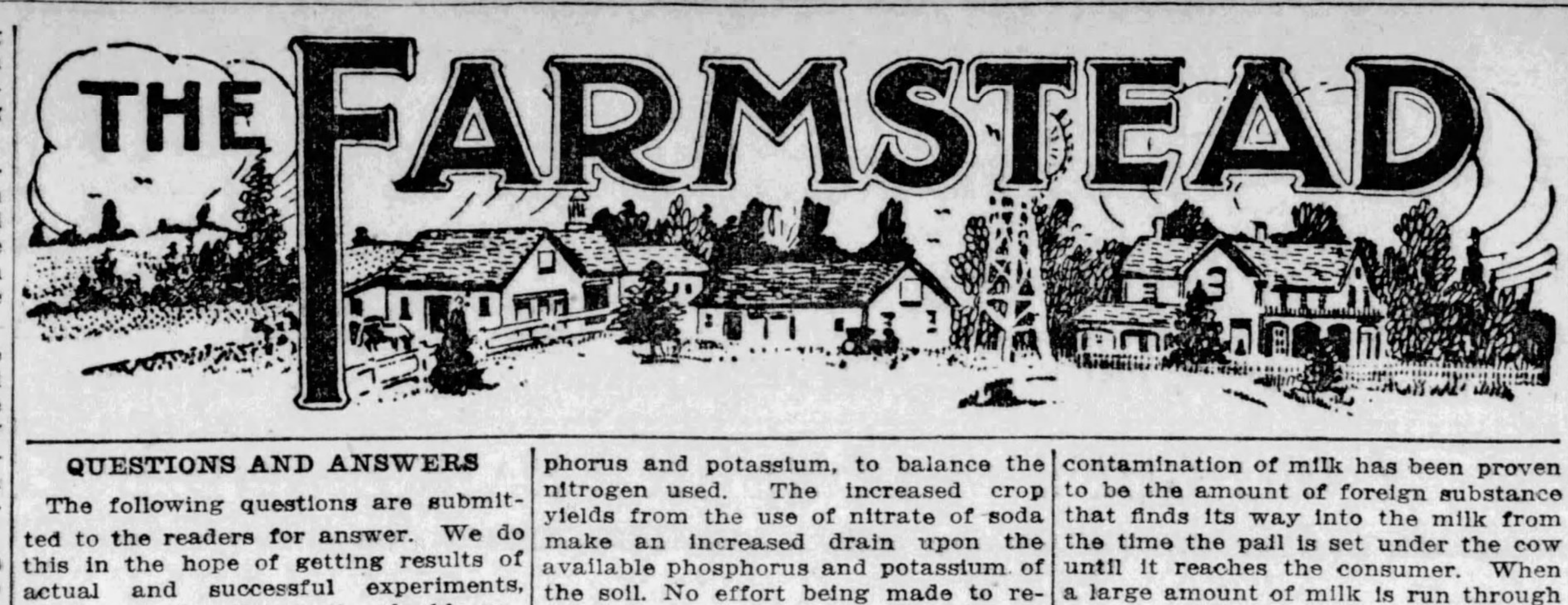

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers;

Will someone please give a method of keeping weevils out of seed beans, as they do much damage here?—F., Ollie. Ga.

Fall Planting Shrubbery.

It is not generally appreciated that the ideal time for the planting of this popular class of ornamental stock is the fall of the year. A deeply-rooted belief or fear that even the hardiest specimens will succumb to the rigors of the winter is doubtless the greatest detriment to this practice. But the splendid results obtained by many able gardeners who advocate this time for planting out hardy stock, supplemented by repeated failures following spring plantings, due wholly to adverse conditions commonly prevailing at the time, supplies abundant proof that the fall of the year is the correct period for setting out practically all shrubbery and hardy roses.

The setting out of plants of this character at this particular time of the year is attended by such advantages as: 1. The gain of fully half a growing season over spring planting; 2. the uniform moisture and temperature of the ground are more favorable to root formation, the root action being well established long before the ground is fit for planting in the early spring; 3, the certainty of getting stock at the time of its greatest vigor, which is immediately after being dug from the nursery row—the chances for possible deterioration in the root-cellar and packing shed being eliminated.

In the latitude of New York, field-grown stock is usually ready for digging by the middle of November, varying, of course, with the seasons. By this time the leaves of the plants have fallen and the vital fluids have descended to the roots—the well-protected repository during the dormant period.

The term "hardy" has suffered much abuse at the hands of some of our commercial plant men, who are wont to apply it indiscriminately, especially in dealing with roses, to members of the Tea and Hybrid Tea groups as well as to the Hybrid Remontants, the result inevitably being that sorts are chosen for fall planting by the amateur, that should be more properly planted in the spring. In floriculture, this term can have no other meaning than "ability to withstand the winter months without protection," and roses that require great care in this particular are not entitled to this classification at all. It is difficult, however, to lay down an exact and inflexible rule, as the dormant seasons vary as regards the cold, not only in different latitudes, but in the same ones as well; and plants that will safely weather one closed period, quite frequently will perish during the next. It is not only discouraging to lovers of fine plants to lose them during the winter, but a decided addition to the expense of maintaining the flower garden.

To be reasonably safe in this respect the selection of ornamental shrubs and hardy roses should be done with a view to getting only those sorts that are best suited to the particular climatic conditions, and one's past experience is an excellent guide in this important matter. To be successful with fall planting the selection of individual varieties is of such importance that the outcome of the operation is dependent almost entirely upon it.

Top Dressing Old Meadows.

On an old meadow which has not been properly fertilized a top dressing of nitrate of soda is almost certain to show very marked results. The farmer is likely to be so enthusiastic over the showing made that he at once concludes that nitrogen is the one factor needed to make his hay crop a profitable one. Right here lies the danger. While the first application of nitrate of soda may show these marked results, it is not by any means safe to conclude that nitrogen is the only element of fertility needed. Repeated applications of nitrate of soda may soon result in no apparent benefit and even result in a final condition worse than the original condition. The first application of nitrate of soda shows such marked results because there is a marked deficiency of nitrogen in the fertilizing elements, particularly phosphorus and potassium, to balance the nitrogen used. The increased crop yields from the use of nitrate of soda make an increased drain upon the available phosphorus and potassium of the soil. No effort being made to replace these elements thus removed the time very soon comes when no response is received from the application of nitrate of soda because the phosphoric acid and potash have been depleted, or, in other words, are the limiting factors. As a rule, where nitrate of soda is used as a fertilizer it is a safe principle to use in connection with it some form of phosphorus and potassium, having in mind permanent results rather than a temporary increase due to the nitrate of soda.

NOT DRUGS
Food Did It.

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were weakened and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food, Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested easily from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." Name given by Postum Co.; Battle Creek, Mich.

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

LIVE STOCK

Ration for Cows.

With an abundance of home-grown silage of the right sort and alfalfa hay, very little grain feed is needed for the most economcial milk production. But silage is such a variable feed that it is not possible to say just what should be combined with it without first knowing at what stage of maturity the corn was cut for silage. Again the price received for milk and the cost of grains are factors to be taken into account in determining the amount of grains and the kinds that will be most profitable to feed.

Most cows can be forced to increase their milk production 10 to 40 per cent through high feeding, but the last quart obtained may cost eight cents. If milk is worth only four cents, or less, per quart it will not pay to feed for such increase, but if it is bringing 10 cents such feeding will, of course, be profitable. If rye and corn and cob meal are worth but one cent per pound they can wisely be fed much heavier than when they are one and a half cents per pound. True, cows will not reach their maximum in milk production upon silage and alfalfa hay. However, under conditions where butter fat is bringing not more than the average Elgin prices and the skim milk is being fed to hogs, and assuming that silage is made from well cured, mature corn and that an abundance of good alfalfa hay is available, it is extremely doubtful whether it will be profitable to add any of the above concentrates to the ration. However, the breed of cows and the period of lactation must also be considered. Fresh cows and those giving a very high per cent of butter fat require more concentrates than do cows giving an average flow.

For many years I have fed cows upon a ration of silage made from well matured corn, mixed hay and cotton seed meal. Last winter I used some linseed meal because, for the first time within my memory, it could be bought for less than cotton seed meal. This year it is several dollars higher, so I shall feed none of it, but use cotton seed exclusively.

If F. S. has silage made of immature corn bearing little or no grain, he will certainly need to feed some concentrates, I suggest the use of equal parts ground rye and corn and cob meal with one-fifth their combined weight of linseed or cotton seed meal. Feed in the ratio of one-fifteenth of the weight of milk supplied by the butter-fat test; or a better rule is to feed that amount which proves most profitable, a thing which must be determined by individual experience as well as personal advice.—H. P. Miller in Ohio Farmer.

THE DAIRY

Butter that Will Keep.

A supply of butter that will keep through the winter is much desired on most farms, but many find it difficult to produce it. There are two or three secrets that must be observed. First, if the cellar is musty, it must be carefully scraped and cleaned and the side walls and ceiling swept. Then it will be well to whitewash it carefully with a little formaldehyde in the lime. To spray it with a force-pump is easy. Fumigation with at least a pound of sulphur is another way of destroying the must germs. The cellar should be closed tightly for several hours while the fumigation is in process.

What makes a cellar damp or musty? Usually it is because some thrifty person is anxious to keep it sweet and lets in the warm air of the day. Warm air contains a large amount of moisture, which is precipitated upon the cold walls, and it naturally follows that the cellar is first damp, then musty and, later, moldy. Ventilate cellars only during cold nights.

Now the butter. The cream should be ripened only to a point of pleasant acidity. Stop the churn when the granules of butter have begun to come and have massed to the size of kernels of wheat. Draw off the buttermilk and put in an equal amount of clear, cold water. Revolve once or twice and draw, repeating this washing until the water runs out clear. Then salt one ounce to the pound with best dairy salt, mixing it in the fine grains in the churn by revolving or stirring. Next mass it into balls and set it aside to settle until the next morning.

Then work the butter a second time, and pack it hard into sound, sweet, stone jars, and over its hard-pressed, level top, spread a disk of parchment paper wet. On this lay fine salt an inch deep. Then tie a tough paper over the top to exclude dust, and place the jar at once in the coldest, cleanest part of the cellar. To make butter retain its quality, the temperature of the cellar should be maintained at as low and even a temperature as is possible. Vegetables and other things that may produce odors must be excluded.

Do not be persuaded that the addition of saltpeter or sugar or any other substance is necessary to the preservation of butter. Salt alone is needed, and one ounce to the pound is sufficient. Never use a cracked or musty or "lardy" jar. The old-fashioned stone jar that is well glazed has never been superseded by anything better for holding butter. Where butter is to be consumed soon, of course the washing is not needed, and the flavor will be higher if the buttermilk is not washed out.

Sediment Test for Milk.

For some time it has been known that the sediment test of milk would reveal the amount of dirt that often finds its way into the pail, can or bottle. One of the principal sources of contamination of milk has been proven to be the amount of foreign substance that finds its way into the milk from the time the pail is set under the cow until it reaches the consumer. When a large amount of milk is run through the separator there will be considerable animal matter and dirt, that is thrown to the outside of the bowl. This has been quite a revelation to many careful milk producers and the sediment test will show similar results, and with considerable more accuracy, in regard to the amount of foreign matter that finds its way into the milk. In fact, it will take a position for showing dirt similar to the Babcock test for giving the correct amount of butter fat in milk.

The sediment test itself consists merely of filtering a pint of milk through small cotton discs. The city of New York has passed a regulation requiring all milk bought at the creameries for shipment to the city to be subjected to the sediment test once a week, the results of which are to be posted where all the patrons can see who is producing the best milk and thereby create a friendly rivalry as to whose name shall be at the head of the list. If the milk from any dairy is found to have an abnormal amount of sediment it will be sufficient cause for excluding the milk of that dairy for shipment to the city. Recently, sediment tests were made of a number of samples of milk in Cleveland and a number of dairymen were called in and given a demonstration of the tests and a chance to look over the results of the same. Many expresed surprise and confidently expected that they would be able to produce a more even quality of milk by the use of this test. It is without doubt one of the best tests we have to help the dairyman who is trying to produce a high quality of milk for the city markets.

POULTRY

Separating Poultry.

A good many people who might otherwise be successful with their poultry have their profit decreased because they allow the young and the old stock to remain undivided in the same house or pen or both during the growing period.

At this particular time the young stock needs a great deal of food and needs to be protected from the old ones, which if allowed to do so will abuse them more or less. If free range is impossible, provide separate yards and always keep the young in separate buildings, if possible or in a separate room at least. If you haven't a separate building you can very easily provide an extra room of some sort for them to roost in.

Pullets getting ready to lay need more feed as a rule than hens which have molted out well, because the pullets need to finish their growth and maturity, as well as make eggs. This is another reason why the young stock and the old should be kept separate. The feed question should also be considered as the young hen often needs different rations than the old in order to produce certain qualities which the one has and the other has not.

Sow Rye.

Some kind of green food is necessary for the hens in winter, and sometimes it is a little difficult to know just how to provide it. Bluegrass pasture usually affords green grass almost all winter, but not all of us can have a good large bluegrass range.

Most everyone who has hens has a garden that they can use for providing green for them. Not only do you get value from your garden in the winter when it would be laying idle otherwise, but you are benefiting the soil at the same time. Almost any winter-growing cover crop will answer, but there is nothing so easily produced or that provides green so quickly as rye. Sow it rather quickly, and it will be green all winter and the hens will have a treat at all times. In the spring it will make a mass of foliage to be plowed under to enrich the soil and place it in a splendid mechanical condition. When you plow for the rye do not make the seed bed level, but leave it as rough as you can. This will cause it to gather the rain and hold it, and in the spring the soil will have stored a good supply against the summer drouths.

If you have your hens shut up in a pen it is a good idea to seed this pen to rye, and it can be done if you can shut the hens out of it for awhile until the rye gets a good start. If you can divide the pen into two it will make the feeding more easily attend? ed to, for they can be given free range on one lot until they begin to get it pretty short, when they can be transferred to the other end and let that one grow up again.

If you cannot, or do not care, to sow rye you can sow wheat instead, though it will not grow nearly so fast. Neither is wheat of so much value as a soil enricher.

Cabbage can be purchased rather cheaply in the winter where they are bought wholesale by the crate, and it is better to use a few crates of it than to let the hens go without anything of the kind. Alfalfa meal is good, but it does not quite fill the bill. Hens like some juicy succulent food in winter as well as people do.

Carrots, beets, sprouted oats, cull potatoes or anything in this line will answer to supply the vegetable portion of their diet and cause your hens to lay in winter, and if you cannot provide the rye you should not fail to give them something to take its place.

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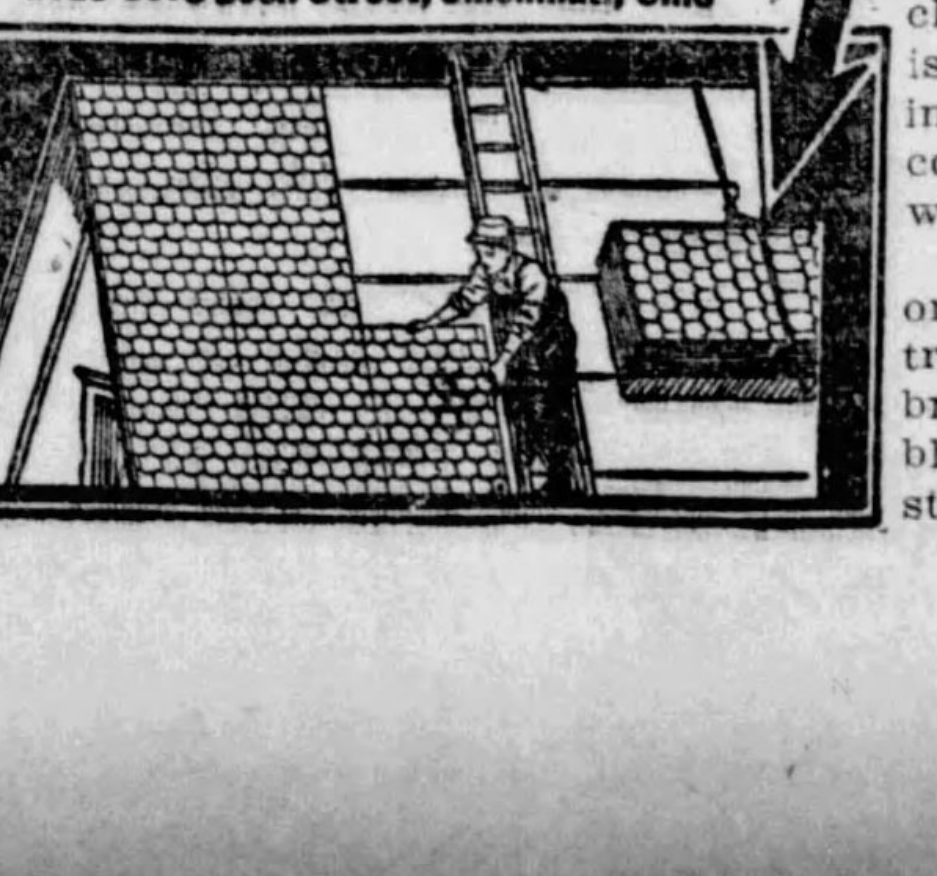


Pure Water.

The most sure and rapid method by which infectious diseases of all kinds are transmitted through a flock of birds is by means of the water pail from which they all drink in common. Furthermore, the water itself may come from a contaminated source and be the origin of infection to the flock. Finally, it is difficult to devise any satisfactory drinking fountain in which the water is not liable to contamination from litter, manure, etc.

All these considerations indicate the advisability of adding to all drinking water which is given to poultry some substance which shall act as a harmless antiseptic. The best of all such substances yet discovered for use with poultry is potassium permanganate. This is a dark, reddish purple crystalline substance which can be bought of any druggist. It ought never to cost more than 30 cents a pound and a pound will last for a long time. It should be used in the following way.

In the bottom of a large mouthed jar, bottle or can put a layer of potasium permanganate crystals an inch thick. This water will dissolve all of the crystals that it is able to and will make a stock saturated solution. As this solution is used add more water and more crystals as needed, always aiming to keep a layer of undissolved crystals at the bottom. Keep a dish of stock solution like this alongside the faucet where the water is drawn for the poultry.

Whenever any water is drawn for either chicks or adult fowls add enough of the stock solution to give the water a rather deep wine color. This means one to two teaspoons of the stock solution to 10 quarts of water. At the same time one should clean and disinfect the drinking pails and fountains regularly, just as he would if he were not using potassium permanganate. At the Maine station plant, writes Professor Raymond Pearl in a recent bulletin, for some four years no bird has ever had a drink of water from the time it was hatched which did not contain potassium permanganate, except such water as it got from mud puddles and the like.

Housing Chicks.

As the chicks increase in size, care should be taken to see that they have the right accommodations; they grow rapidly, and a coop that has been large enough for them when young soon becomes too small. The chicks at this time do not require the close care that they did when younger, and so this danger may be overlooked. in which case ill-health, malformations, and stunted growth among individuals will probably result.

The writer has found that the best way to overcome this difficulty is to have larger coops of brood houses to replace the smaller coops ; these are made big enough to accommodate two or three broods of the growing chicks. Three-fourths of the front, this being the upper section, is covered with mesh wire-netting, to allow of plenty of fresh air; but the back and sides are closed, so there can be no draughts.

A small door is provided in the front of the coop for the purpose of shutting up the chicks at night. This saves the trouble of closing two or three coops, as would be necessary if a larger coop were not used.—H. E.

THE ORCHARD

Advantages of Thinning.

This is the third year comparative measurements have been made by the Missouri Station between growth of fall planted and spring planted trees. These measurements show that during the year the fall planted trees produced 33 per cent more growth than spring planted trees. Comparing this result with the previous year, fall planted trees made 50 per cent more growth than spring planted, and during the first year the same set of trees lacked only one-half of one per cent of producing 100 per cent more growth than the spring planted. It will be observed that in the same set of trees the difference in the amount of annual growth is decreasing each year as the tree develops.

Fall Planting of Trees.

An experiment made recently by the Utah Station calls attention to the importance of thinning the fruit as a means of producing the maximum number of first-class apples. Eight-year-old Ben Davis trees, with the fruit thinned to a minimum distance of four inches apart gave a net increase per tree of $1.15 as compared with unthinned fruit. The Jonathans showed a net increase of 30 cents per tree. The same Jonathan trees thinned in the same manner in 1912 gave a net increase of 71 cents per tree over unthinned trees. In practice the cost of thinning appears to be offset by the reduced cost in sorting when the fruit is packed.

Cure for Pear Blight.

The pear blight has been quite prevalent on the western slope this summer and a few pear growers have lost considerable, both in the destruction of trees and fruit.

The season of active spread of the disease is past and the fruit growers' efforts should now be directed toward the cleaning up process. Trees should be carefully gone over and all diseased twigs and branches should be cut off and burned. The cuts should be made a few inches below the seat of the disease and a knife or tool used in the cutting should be disinfected by dipping it into a solution of corrosive sublimate, one part to 1,000 of water. The ground under the trees should be carefully searched for mummied fruits or fruits that were infested with the blight and dropped to the ground. The trunk of the trees should also be examined and all places showing a depression with an area of dry or dead wood and bark should be scraped clean and cut out until the live wood is reached; afterwards carefully painting over the surface with a solution of copper sulphate to two gallons of water.

The mummied fruits and the cancer or dead patches on the body of the tree and in the crotches of the branches are hold-over places for the blight and from which the disease starts in the spring. All portions removed from trees including fruit mummies should be carefully gathered and burned.

Tilling by Explosion.

It begins to look as if cultivation of the soil by explosion is to be one of the recognized methods of farming in the future, just as locomotion by explosion is already one of the principal means of getting carried about.

In other words, the "explosive plow" will become as familiar as the explosive engine.

An English authority on high explosives, W. Macnab, points out that this new method of cultivation is especially beneficial to orchards. Instead of digging a hole with the spade in which to plant a young tree, an excavation is made in an instant by exploding a cartridge. The size of the cartridge and the depth at which it is placed depend upon the circumstances of the case. But whether a large or a small hole is blown, the beneficial effects of the explosion are in the complete shaking up and fissuring of the soil.

This extends far beyond the edges of the excavation, and below its bottom, so that fresh supplies of chemical food are brought within reach of the roots of the tree.

Experiments have proved that young trees planted in ground prepared by explosion grew much more rapidly and vigorously than others planted in the usual way, and begin to bear fruit sooner.

Old exhausted orchards may be reinvigorated by the use of explosives. In some cases small cartridges are exploded under the roots of the trees, and in other cases larger cartridges, buried three or more feet deep, are exploded midway between trees standing 15 feet apart. The result is to loosen the soil without injuring the trees.

The Budded Peach.

The budded peach is a sure product. Frost may kill the blossoms, the nurseryman may once in a long time get things mixed and sell something not true to name, or the worms or brown rot may ruin them. However, if the grower takes care of his trees he knows what he will have if they "hit." If it is the home orchard he has some that will come early, and from this he has a succession lasting for three months or more. Everything is good if he chooses the right varieties. If the commercial orchardist wants a shipping peach ripening at a certain time he buys the budded trees of a variety known to be a good shipper and to ripen at the desired time in the given section.

Budded peaches are sure things because the bud is taken from a tree of the variety wanted and insertd at the base of a seedling. The bud makes the trunk and top of the tree and the seedling the roots. The roots do not affect the fruit in the least, however, for the peach may be even budded on a plum and no expert would be able to distinguish any difference in flavor. Budded fruit is just as good as the variety budded if properly cared for.

In using seedlings for the home supply or the orchard we are certain to get peaches, but we are not certain to get the kind except in case of a few inferior varieties that no one would want when such superior kinds may be had. The Champion, the Elberta or the Carmen seed will make a peach, but one would have to plant hundreds and maybe thousands of them to get one just like the peach from which the seed was taken. Planting the seed of a good variety of peaches with the expectation of it coming true is gambling with nature with only one chance in a thousand of winning.

It is a mistake to plant seedlings [illegible] the few trees [illegible] back yard for the home [illegible] seedlings [illegible] budded peaches [illegible] the season and [illegible] the average [illegible]—Southern Agriculturist.

THE GARDEN

Celery Blanching.

Our markets demand a clean, white stalked celery. This is obtained by a process called blanching or growing the leaf stalks in darkness. This destroys the [illegible] the stalk crisp and tender.

Early celery is usually blanched with boards, paper or [illegible] of that kind. If earth is used [illegible] cause rust or decay on [illegible] which, of course, destroys their [illegible]. Early celery [illegible] July. Sound boards 10 to 12 inches wide, 1 inch thick and 12 to 16 feet [illegible] center to prevent splitting or [illegible] from the plants. [illegible] to three weeks, depending [illegible] conditions. Warm [illegible] the bleached celery [illegible] cool weather [illegible] if the season is [illegible].

Late celery may be blanched [illegible] better flavor than [illegible]. Where earth is used, draw it up [illegible] dry. After a few days more [illegible] be put around the plant, leaving [illegible] to six inches of [illegible] celery hiller or [illegible] the hoe. [illegible] of the plant [illegible] From 10 to 18 days [illegible] blanch celery [illegible]. Celery well protected [illegible] not be injured by quite severe [illegible] little, if at all, in the [illegible].

American Clubmen Prefer "Bull" Durham Hand-made Cigarettes

These wealthy men are used to the best of everything, and are good judges of quality. They find the cigarettes they make for themselves, from "Bull" Durham tobacco, have a delightfully fresh, mild, unique fragrance and flavor that afford the greatest enjoyment and satisfaction. At all times it is correct and fashionable to "Roll Your Own."

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

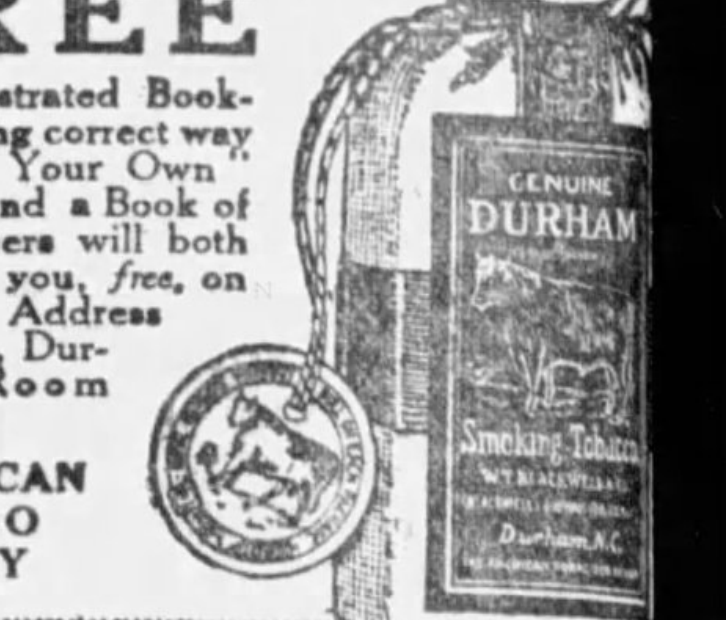
Made from absolutely the finest, choicest, mellow-ripe leaf grown in the famous "bright" tobacco district of Virginia-North Carolina, that supplies the world with cigarette tobacco. Much of the delicate flavor and fragrance of this leaf escapes from the ready-made cigarette. These rare qualities can only be retained in the *bulk* of tobacco in the "Bull" Durham sack, and enjoyed in the *fresh-rolled* "Bull" Durham cigarette.

Ask for a FREE book of "papers" with each 5c sack.

FREE

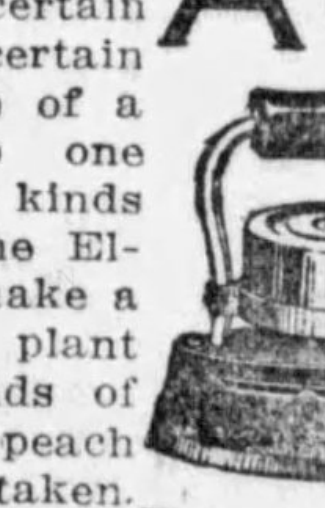
An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a Book of cigarette papers will both be mailed to you, *free*, on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C., Room 1266

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY



PARALYSIS Conquered at [illegible] Write for [illegible] Cures. Advice [illegible]
Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Tablets [illegible]
Dr. Chase, 224 North Tenth St., Philadelphia

AGENTS
MEN AND WOMEN



[illegible]

Elegant Sample Case for [illegible] just write for [illegible] PLANS, and how to get FREE [illegible]
C. BROWN MFG. CO., 2136 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, [illegible]

START IN THE PLATING BUSINESS

ELECTRO-PLATING IN PURE GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, COPPER ETC. LOWEST PRICES ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

The Plating Business is booming. Every Home, Store, Office, Factory, Garage, Restaurant, Repair Shop have plating to be done. [illegible] demand—enormous profits. [illegible] Let us start you in the Electro Plating Business. [illegible] complete outfit. Ready for business [illegible] where—makes no difference [illegible] profits. It's a rushing [illegible]

$10 Profit A Day Complete Outfits—Ready to Start

[illegible]

GRAY & CO. Plating Works, 386 Gray Bldg. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AMERICANS LEAD IN POTTERY WORK

United States Ahead in Industry, Declares Bureau After Investigation.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Figures highly favorable to the United States in comparison with England are given in a report on the pottery industry just issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The new tariff law reduced the import duty on undecorated earthenware from 55 to 33 per cent ad valorem and the duty on decorated earthenware from 60 to 40 per cent ad valorem. High tariff advocates at once predicted disaster. Instead "the skilled men in this industry are among the highest paid artisans in the United States," says the government report, based on actual figures.

Discredit Harding.

These figures also discredit some of the statements now being made on the Ohio political stump by Warren G. Harding, candidate for United States senator.

Employed in the industry in 1910, the last year for which such figures are available, were 28,526 persons, while the value of the output in 1912 was $36,504,164, and in 1913 was $37,-[illegible],375, an increase of 4.08 per cent. Of six states which produced 91.2 per cent of the total output in 1912, Ohio was far in the lead, manufacturing 35 per cent of all pottery products. New Jersey was second with 24.5 per cent.

"In all potteries of the United States in 1910, exclusive of establishments producing brick, tile and terra cotta, 80.7 per cent of all employes were male and 19.3 per cent were females. Of the females 1.7 per cent were under 16 years of age and 8.7 per cent were under 20 years old."

The English Report.

"In all potteries in England in 1911, exclusive of the brick, tile and terra cotta establishments, 49.6 per cent of all employes were males and 5.4 were females. Thirty per cent of all employes were under 20 years of age, 19.38 per cent females and 10.64 per cent males."

"The earnings of skilled workmen in potteries in the United States are very much higher than in England," says the report.

"Comparing the production of the efficient workmen in both countries it was found that the United States produced from 50 to 115 per cent more than the efficient producers of the same article in the English potteries."

The English potteries expended 91.17 per cent of their total labor expenses for direct manufacturing labor and the American potteries expended 93.78 per cent.

The report concludes that results show the United States potteries pay better wages than the English and have fewer women, girls and boys employed, and still have higher net earnings.

CHARGE GERMANS FIRED ON OIL TANKS WHICH FLEW AMERICAN FLAG

Washington, Oct. 10.—The destruction by the German army of a number of large American owned oil tanks near Antwerp was reported to the state department today by Consul General Diederich, at Antwerp.

Diederich reported from Ghent that the oil tanks had been shelled by the Germans while the American flag was floating over them and that the attacking force was fully cognizant of the ownership of the tanks.

HE REDUCED 57 POUNDS

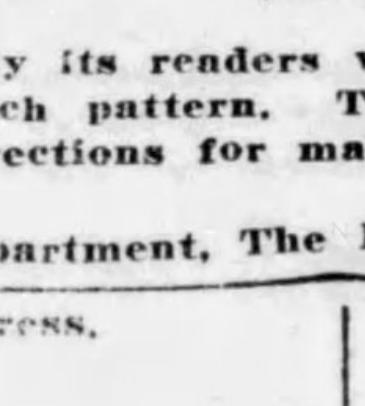
New Method of Flesh Reduction Proves Astonishingly Successful

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 15.—Investigation has fully established that Hon. H. T. Stetler, of this city, has reduced 57 pounds in an incredibly short time by wearing a simple, invisible device, weighing less than an ounce. This, when worn as directed, acts as an infallible reducer, dispensing entirely with dieting, medicines and exercises. Many prominent men and women have adopted this easy means of reducing flesh, and it is stated the inventor, Prof. D. Q. Burns, of No. 17 W. 38th St., New York, is sending these outfits on free trial to all who write him.—Advertisement.

DESTROY FRENCH PRESIDENT'S ESTATE

Bordeau, Oct. 9.—1:05 a. m.—President Poincare has received information that the Germans again yesterday bombarded his country house at Sampigny, in the department of Meuse. Forty-eight shells were fired into the buildings, which were completely destroyed.

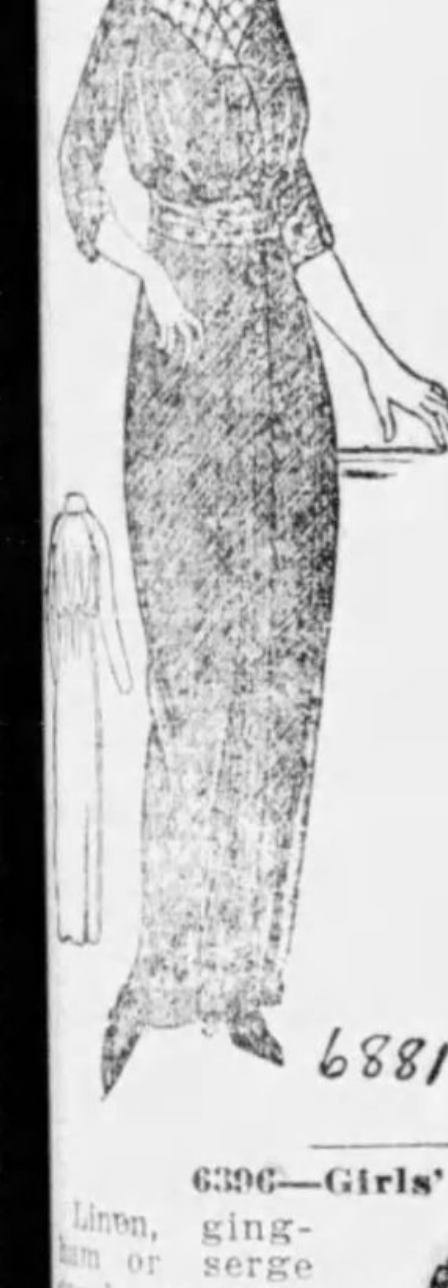
BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS



The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

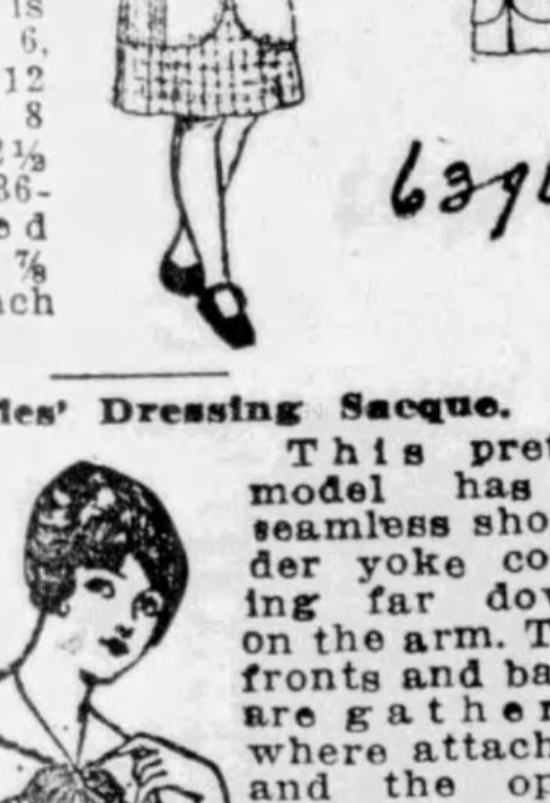
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6881—Ladies' Dress.



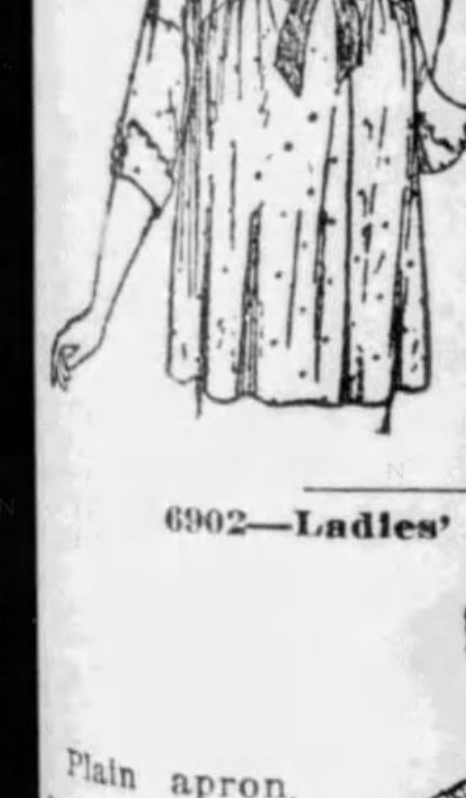
Made with sleeves extending to the neck edge and forming a small shoulder yoke. The plain blouse has an ornamental collar at the open neck and front closing. The skirt has three gores. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅛ yards of 44-inch material, with one yard of 36-inch contrasting goods to trim.

6396—Girls' Dress.



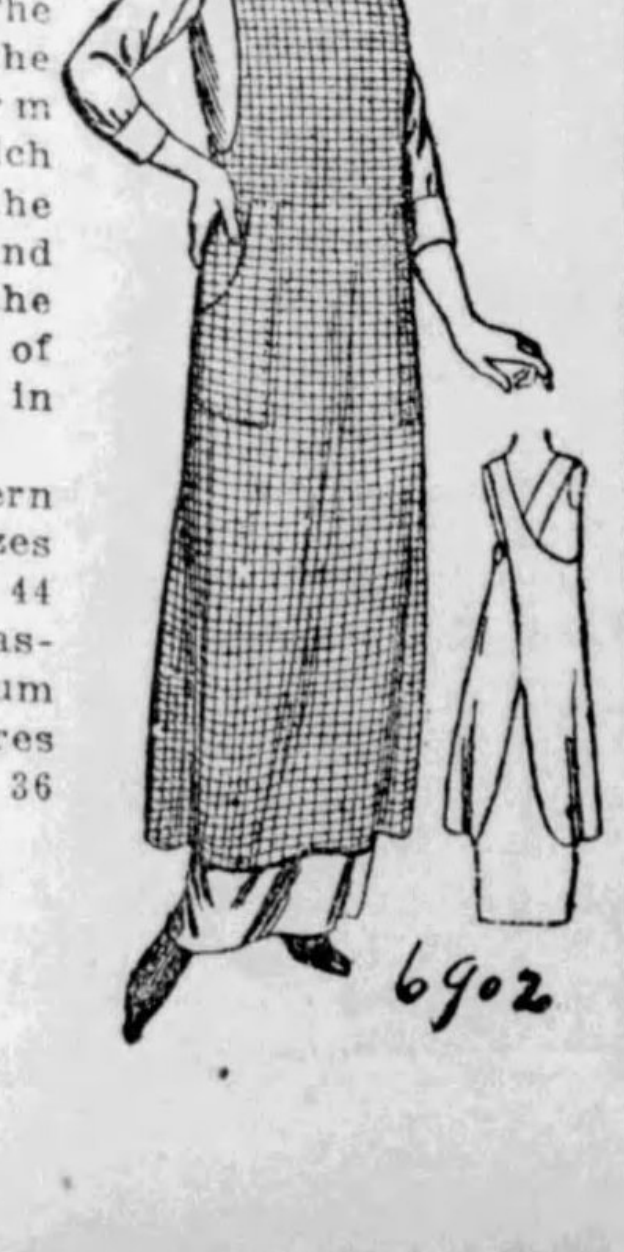
Linen, gingham or serge can be used to make this dress with the trimming of contrasting material. The dress closes at the back and has a three-gored skirt. The pattern (6396) is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Age 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch figured goods and ⅞ yard of 27-inch plain goods.

6890—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.



This pretty model has a seamless shoulder yoke coming far down on the arm. The fronts and back are gathered where attached and the open neck is finished with a collar. The sleeves may be long or short. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 44-inch material.

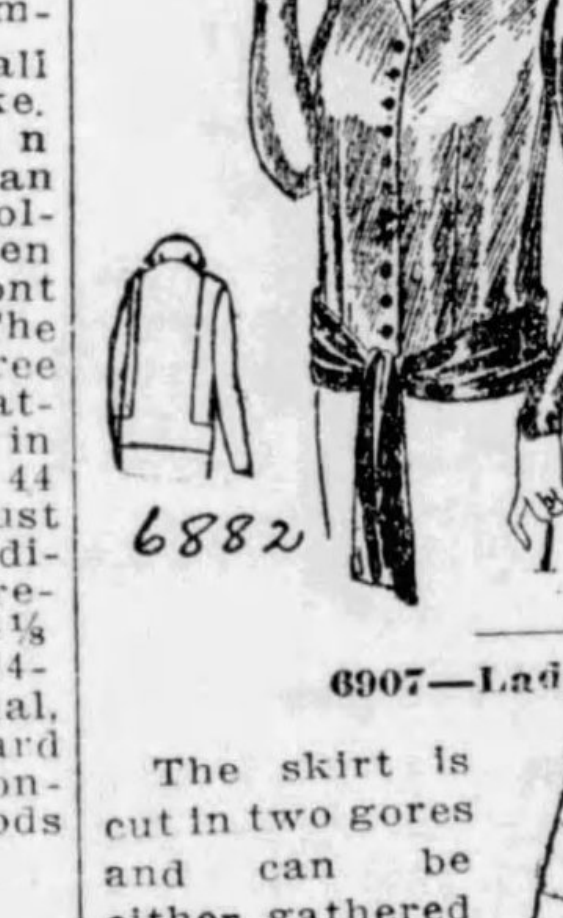
6902—Ladies' Apron.



Plain apron, covers the entire dress. The ends of the back form straps which pass over the shoulders and button to the upper ends of the yoke in front.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yds. of 36 in. material.

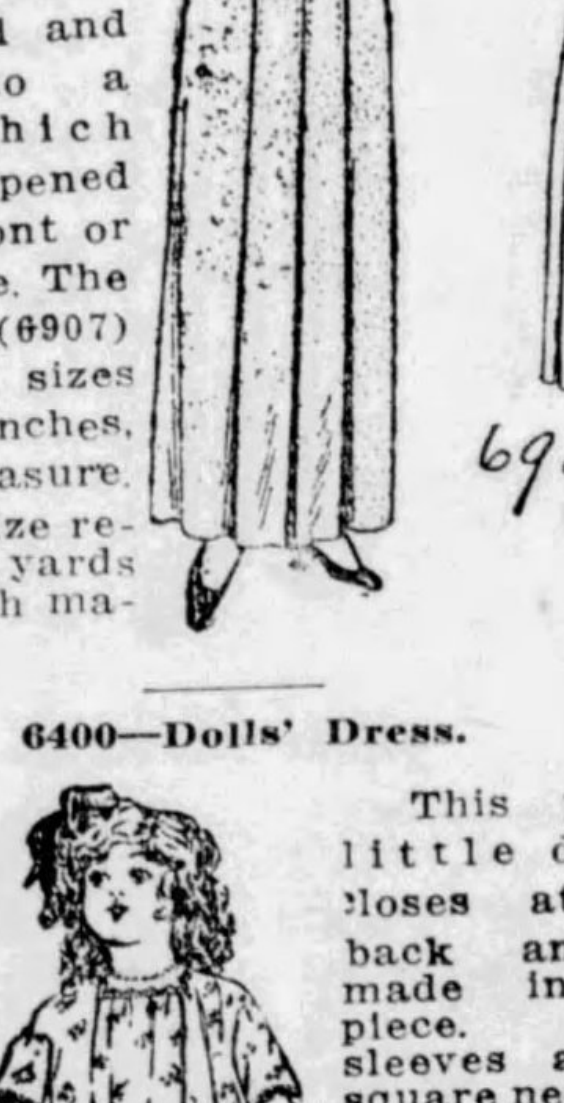
6882—Ladies' Basque Waist.



This basque waist is made in the very latest style. The waist is made with the back and sash in one piece. The sleeves are attached to a body lining.

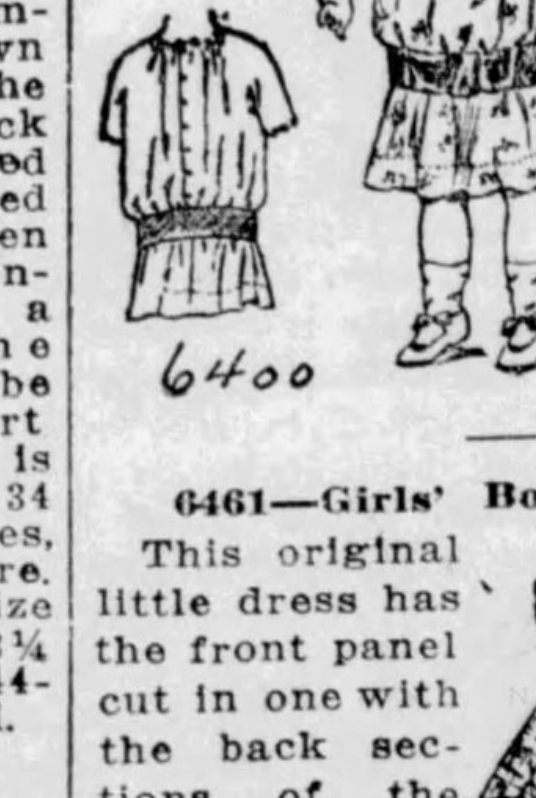
The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yds. of 36 inch material and ⅞ yd. of 36 in. lining.

6907—Ladies' Skirt.



The skirt is cut in two gores and can be either gathered or plaited and joined to a yoke, which may be opened at the front or at the side. The pattern (6907) is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material.

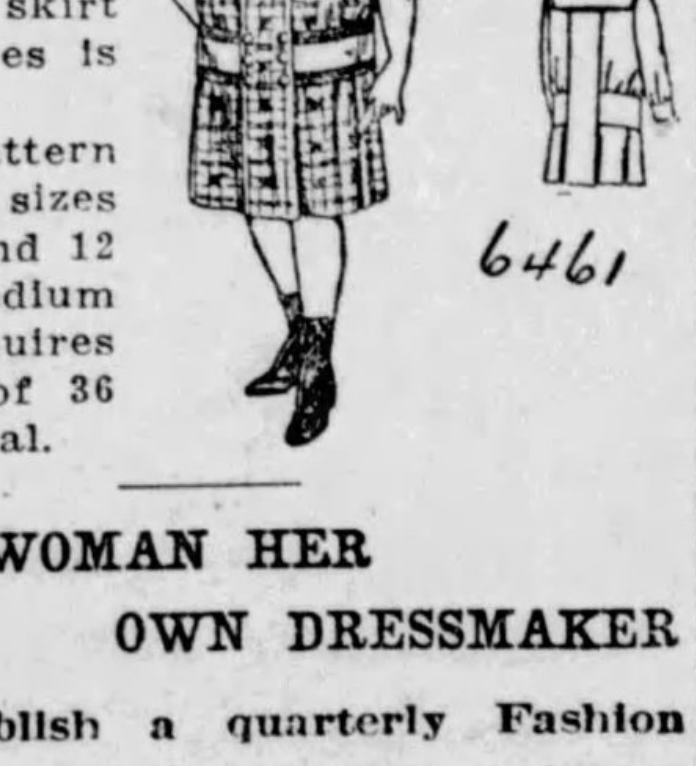
6400—Dolls' Dress.



This pretty little dress closes at the back and is made in one piece. Short sleeves and a square neck are used.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14 to 20 inches long. To make the dress for the 16-in. doll it requires ¾ yard of 36 in. material, 1 yd. of edging and ⅝ yard of velvet ribbon.

6461—Girls' Box Plaited Dress.



This original little dress has the front panel cut in one with the back sections of the blouse, while the little skirt at the sides is separate.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3¾ yds. of 36 in. material.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

WILSON SELECTS MEN FOR SENATE

Plans for an Increased Majority in Upper House in Campaign Parley.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Final plans were perfected at the White House Thursday night with reference to the campaign to assure continued Democratic control of both branches of congress. It is the situation of the senatorial candidates rather than those of the house which occupied the careful attention of the President, Secretary Tumulty, Representative Doremus, chairman of the congressional committee, Thomas J. Pence, secretary of the Democratic national committee, and Postmaster General Burleson.

For the first time in the history of the nation the people will have a chance to say directly who will represent them in the senate.

For this reason the night conference devoted itself almost exclusively to the senatorial campaign.

Will Stump for Sullivan.

The administration decided to do everything within its power to assist Roger C. Sullivan in his campaign in Illinois for election to the senate. Although Secretary Bryan will not visit Illinois on his vote-getting trips, other national speakers will be sent into the state to prove the friendship of the administration for Mr. Sullivan.

For Bigger Senate Majority.

The President not only wants the present majority of 11 retained in the upper house, but he desires an increase. If his wishes should be realized, the Democrats will have control of the senate for at least four years, or two years beyond the next presidential election. Should the President fail to succeed himself in 1916, the senate Democratic majority will be able to stand as a bulwark against any modification of the Wilson policies and give them ample time to work out and thereby show their value to the nation.

So far as the house is concerned, there is little question in the mind of any politician in Washington that the Democrats will retain control of it. They have a majority of 145 in the present house and a plurality of 166.

House Majority Too Big.

This proportionate majority has been a matter of secret regret to the Democrats, because it prevents the development of a sense of responsibility and causes incipient revolts, which at any moment may assume threatening size. What is wanted is a majority of say 20 or 30. Such a condition would compel the Democrats to act as a unit, and to assume that co-operation between them and the executive which would be in he best interest of the party.

The bigger the majority in the senate at this juncture the better the President would be pleased. In this matter he is thinking less of he present congress and that which will be elected in November than he is of the congress which will come into office following the next inauguration.

The conference Thursday, therefore, went over the senatorial situation in the 32 states which will hold senatorial elections.

List States as "Certain."

These states, it is claimed, surely will elect as senators the Democrats indicated:

Alabama—Oscar W. Underwod, majority leader of the house.
Arizona—Senator Marcus N. Smith.
Arkansas—Senator James P. Clarke.
Florida—Senator Duncan U. Fletcher.
Georgia—Senator Hoke Smith.
Indiana—Senator Benjamin F. Shively.
Kentucky (2)—Senator Johnson N. Camden and J. C. W. Beckham.
Louisiana—Congressman R. F. Broussard (already elected.)
Maryland—Senator John Walter Smith.
Missouri—Senator William J. Stone.
North Carolina—Senator Lee N. Overman.
Oklahoma—Senator Thomas P. Gore.
South Carolina—Senator Ellison D. Smith.

All the above states are now represented by Democrats. The following states represented by Democrats are counted as close:

Colorado.
Nevada.
Oregon.

The Democrats propose to make a determined fight, and believe they will win in the following states now represented by the Republicans named:

Conecticut—Frank B. Brandegee.
Illinois—Lawrence Y. Sherman.
Kansas—Joseph L. Bristow.
New Hampshire—Jacob H. Gallinger.
New York—Elihu Root.
North Dakota—A. J. Gronna.
Ohio—Theodore E. Burton.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.
South Dakota—Coe I. Crawford.
Utah—Reed Smoot.
Wisconsin—Isaac Stephenson.

Of the above states the Democrats are confident they will win the following with the Democratic candidates named:

Connecticut—Gov. Simon E. Baldwin.
Illinois—Roger Sullivan.
Kansas—George A. Neeley.
New York—Ambassador Gerard, now in Berlin.
Ohio—Timothy S. Hogan.

The following states are practically conceded to the Republicans or Progressives:

Iowa—Senator Albert B. Cummins, conceded the winner.
Vermont—Senator William P. Dilling-Jones. May be beaten by Progrescandidate.
Washington — Senator Wesley M. Jones. May be beaten by Progrressive candidate.

Wonderful Shoe Value

HERE is the shoe that is meeting with greatest favor among our many customers. Read this description—note our price—and you'll understand why. Heavy unlined black dairy calf Blucher. Full vamps; bellows tongue, heavy wax stitched and nailed, two full oak soles, long outside back stay, leather insoles, counters and heels. Roomy last. Sizes 6 to 12. No half sizes. No. 7E906, prepaid, price pair $2.35

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317 Stores Bldg., 115 E. 23rd St., New York

SENATE HECKLES VICE PRESIDENT

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, Oct. 12.—One of the most sensational incidents in the history of the senate occurred shortly after the senate met Saturday.

The chairman of the committee on rules of the senate, Senator Overman, openly repudiated the action of the vice president in permitting moving pictures to be made of the senate.

Rising in his place and causing the rule to be read which recognizes the jurisdiction of the committee on rules to control the senate chamber, the chairman said that the committee on rules had not given consent to have the pictures made.

On the other hand he said that he had refused it as chairman. He said that when applied to he had said that he would not give the permission in the absence of the authority of the full committee. When he sent for the sergeant-at-arms today and asked why the dress rehearsal had been pulled off the sergeant-at-arms had said the vice president had ordered it.

"That was not the understanding of the chair," replied the vice president. "Call the sergeant-at-arms."

Thereupon the sergeant-at-arms was brought in and placed on the rack.

"State who gave you authority to open the senate for the taking of the pictures yesterday," commanded the vice president.

"Mr. Thistlewaite told me that the vice president had ordered it," replied the sergeant-at-arms, Charles Higgins, in a faltering voice.

"Louder!" shouted a dozen senators.

"Hold on," shouted the vice president, rapping for order. "We will settle this moving picture matter first. The good faith of the chair is being called into question here. The chair fully appreciates that he is a football to be kicked about by senators at will, but this is one of the times when the chair declines to be kicked about."

Finally after the sergeant-at-arms had put the responsibility on Mr. Mark Thistlewaite, the vice president's secretary, for allowing the pictures to be made, the vice president said:

"When the chair came into the senate yesterday and posed for the pictures he did so under the belief that it was the wish of the senate committee on rules that this be done as an assistance to an educational matter. The chair had no idea that it was going contrary to the wishes of the committee on rules of the senate. The gentleman who took the pictures will be notified at once that they must not be used."

The incident has caused no end of bad feeling. Senator Overman explained that he had been criticized and the committee on rules had been criticized for permitting it. The incident was the culmination of growing resentment toward the vice president on the part of some of the southern senators. For some time past it has been hinted that he would be "called down" sooner or later from the floor, and this is the first step along that line. The senators were wholly unprepared for Senator Overman's action. They regretted it and he was criticized freely for it later. It was suggested to him that the matter was not serious enough to warrant a public rebuke of the vice president. Furthermore, it is evident that the vice president believed the taking of the pictures was authorized by the rules comitee. Mr. Marshall has been very informal as a presiding officer. He has a happy-go-lucky style that has jarred some of the senators of the old school who are sticklers for form and tradition.

It is believed that this is the beginning of trouble in the senate between the vice president and certain senators of his own party towards whom he has shown a spirit of independence.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a mouth, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1418 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

40 lb. — FEATHER BEDS — $7.00

New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers; best ticking; 6-pound pillows, $1.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalog. Agents wanted. Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept. 1052, Greensboro, N. C.

GARRISON ASKS A LARGER ARMY

Reports Will Urge Many Reserves and Bigger Regular Force.

Washington, Oct. 12.—As a result of the lessons taught by the European war, Secretary of War Garrison will recommend radical changes in the organization of the United States army.

His principal and most vital recommendation will be a change in the enlistment system which will permit the building up of a large body of trained reserve soldiers.

After receiving their training, these reserve soldiers would be free to engage in any occupation, but would be subject to call to the colors in time of war or threatened war. At the same time a standing army of 100,000, or possibly 200,000 men, would be maintained.

Secretary Garrison also believes the organized militia should adopt this system of training reserve soldiers. To that end the various states will be asked to adopt the system if congress acts favorably upon the recommendation of the secretary of war in regard to the federal army.

Result of European War.

Although the secretary, in his reports, will avoid reference to the European conflict, there is reason to believe that his recommendation is the direct outcome of American observation of foreign military methods.

The advantage of possessing trained soldiers instead of raw recruits at the beginning of war has been amply demonstrated by the events in Europe. More than one American military officer has observed recently that any nation that can defeat the United States navy could land an army in this country before an adequate force of effective fighters could be raised to oppose it.

Compared with the other armies of Europe, the German army has the shortest term of enlistment for privates. Private soldiers in the German army are not permitted to stay in the infantry army over two years. The term of service for field artillery and cavalry is three years.

If a private is promoted to a noncommissioned rank he is kept in the service not to exceed twelve years. Only commissioned officers are professional soldiers. Enlisted men stay in the army only long enough to learn to become efficient, when they return to civil life.

Will Urge Short Enlistment.

But Secretary Garrison does not think that it takes two years to make a good soldier in the infantry arm. He will ask congress to amend the enlistment law so as to permit officers to authorize the honorable discharge of enlisted men as soon as they become proficient.

He would have men enlist for three or four years, under such terms that they could pass to reserves even as soon as six months. At the end of six months or a year he would have them honorably discharged, with an obligation to return to the colors in the event of war. In effect they would serve not to exceed a year in the army, and be furloughed for the balance of their term of enlistment.

With such a term of enlistment, the secretary is of the opinion that a great many high school and college students could be induced to enter the army. The scheme would not only give the army reserves with which to bring the organization to a war strength in the event of hostilities but would bring in a high class of enlisted men to the service. At least the secretary thinks congress should give the scheme a thorough trial.

Has Support for Recommendations.

The secretary will find some enthusiastic supporters of his program on both sides of the senate and the house. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, is convinced that something should be done to create a reserve for the army and national guard. Similar views are held by Representative Julius Kahn, of California, who, although a Republican, is anxious to co-operate with the secretary of war in obtaining legislation for the strengthening of the army and the creation of a reserve.

Only Majority Needed on Liquor Amendments

Columbus, Oct. 10.—Does it require a majority or a two-thirds vote to carry the dry or the wet amendment to the state consitution?

Is it possible to carry both amendments? If so, which one would be adopted as a part of the constitution?

Hundreds of voters in Ohio are asking these questions.

Inasmuch as the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic has assumed as important a position as any of the political issues which are being discussed during this campaign, dry and wet leaders have been asked to answer these questions.

The law provides for the carrying of either amendment by a majority of the total vote cast at the November elections.

Both sides readily concur in the opinion that it is possible for both proposals to carry.

There is no dispute between the wet and dry leaders over the assertion that, if the unexpected happens and both proposals should carry, the amendment receiving the larger affirmative vote will be incorporated into the state constitution.

Explained.

Savannah News.

"What's yours?"

"Coffee and rolls, my girl."

One of those iron-heavy, quarter-inch thick mugs of coffee was pushed over the counter. The fastidious person seemed dazed. He looked under the mug and over it.

"But where is the saucer?" he inquired.

"We don't give no saucers here. If we did some low-brow'd come pilin' in and drink out of his saucer, an' we'd lose a lot of our swellest trade."

WHAT 15c WILL DO

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WAR—A—NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

whispered together a little, then one of 'em says:

"On your word of honor, is that your errand?"

"On my word of honor," says Jon, holding up his right hand.

"We'll know if you don't enlist," says the other soldier.

"Certainly," says Jon.

"However," asks the second one, "your supposed brother Dave doesn't intend to enlist?"

"No," says Jon.

"Why?" asks the soldier.

Jon smiles and says:

"He's got better and more important business on hand."

"Oh!" says one. "He's at home now?"

"Pass," says the other. "Enough."

I heard one say to the other as we went on:

"We ought to know which of the three it is now!'

"Yes," says the other one.

"It must be a secret from these two. They're all right."

"Now, what do you think that means, Jonthy?" says I.

"That the sooner one of us enlists the better. That will take all this watching and threatening and suspicion away. Some of our kind secessionist neighbors are giving us entirely too much attention. And I suppose many things we do innocently add confirmation. Even the night-watching, for purely honest reasons, has probably been the worst thing we could have done. The Union pickets take it for something entirely different. And something disloyal, no doubt—such as protecting the work of the Knights and sympathizers.

As we passed old Jake Kimmelwasser's house, he was sitting on the porch all dressed up in the uniform he had worn in Mexico. He had got a wound in the head at Chapultepec and was crazy. Every time they raised a new company, Union or Confederate, he enlisted—and then went home to bed and forgot it. Now he came running out, and, like we—Jon and me—was a whole regiment, he drilled us clear into the town—making us march and countermarch, wheel and oblique—till he fell backward in some mud and had to stop and clean his uniform—of which he was mighty proud.

To me it was foolish. I got mad. But to Jon it was a great lesson. He obeyed every order.

Says he:

"There is a crazy man. And what is it survives in him? Not love, not the recollection of his wife, his children; only the vast patriotism of that day is left. We have laughed because he enlists always. But he might laugh, if he knew, because we never enlist."

"Off in the clouds, Jonthy," says I. "I'm on the earth. Come back. Be merciful to me, a sinner."

"Ah, daddy," laughs Jon, "I am learning something! This enlisting brings it out."

"What? Quick—before it gets away!"

"That there is something greater even than love."

"Well, well! Who'd have thought it? And from sentimental Jon! But I'm glad to hear it. Now, I can sleep nights once more. What is it?"

"Patriotism!" says Jon.

"Jonthy, it smells like whisky," says I, "when you get among it. You'll see when we reach town."

But after I thought of it, I was glad that Jon had found something to take the place of love—even if he only imagined it.

CHAPTER XIX.

What Jonathan Found to Take Her Place.

The whole little town was in the Square, and were as crazy as old Jake. But it wasn't, like his, that they all wanted to fight the rebels. It was just the other way. For the boys had been coming home in rough pine boxes mighty fast of late. They wanted to fight—but not the rebels. Something safer. There was a good deal of bad whisky about just as I told Jon—and more hard talk. A few was for "On to Richmond"—for the others. Some was for shooting Burnside. Others was just crazy to tell what they would do if they was Lincoln or Davis. But I didn't hear a soul who was crazy to enlist. A couple of houses were illuminated to show that they were Union. And it was strange that these were houses where the Union flag in the window was tied with crepe. Jon said it was mighty brave to do it. Anyhow, the windows was broke in these houses. But most of the dwellings were dark. There were two little newspapers printed in the town, one Union, and one Democrat. The Union office had about a hundred tallow candles burning in the windows.—"Just for spite"—as a card in the window said. And there was a large placard in front with this on it:

WE ARE COMING FATHER
ABRAHAM!—
Not Quite 300,000 More—
But 100 More—
AND RIGHT OUT OF DARKEST
EGYPT!

At "Egypt" there was a hand pointing to the Democrat office.

That was dark, and had some of its windows broken, too, while the mischievous boys in the procession poked their torches through the broken panes and tried to set the place on fire. Other rowdy boys were trying to stop them till the men took part; and at last a crowd with guns and scythes and pitchforks marched down the street and took charge as vigilantes, and said the meeting should go on. And in peace. It was a case of fair play. And so it did.

You could see that the sentiments was changing. It wouldn't have been possible to hold that meeting a little while before. It wasn't easy now. Any one, no matter who, that hung out a Union flag would have been mobbed. And there was no vigilantes then to see fair play. There was only one kind of fair play a little while ago.

In the middle of the Square, Kratz, the editor of the Union paper, got on a box and made a speech:

"Enough men," says he, "has gone out of this neighborhood to make a regiment. But the most of them have gone the wrong way. And there are many more who would go that way if they weren't afraid of powder and lead. That's all that keeps them here eating us up who have hardly enough for ourselves. I'd rather see 'em go. Aren't we drinking parched rye for coffee—and only a little of that? Don't we pay a dollar a pound for musty flour? And it takes two of them now to make one. No one is working, all are fighting. But the secessionists are gone, to jail or elsewhere—thanks to Ben Butler—and this is a Union and not a rebel place now."

He yells that so hard that the houses rattled. And, Lord, what yells answered him! And the names they called him! But the old boys with the pitchforks turned their backs to the editor, and their forks and scythes to the crowd, and maybe, it was correct that they were cowards—as Kratz called 'em—them outside the scythes. For they said they would tear his insides out—but no one came to do it. The editor is game and yells it at em again:

"This is a Union town and not a rebel town, now, I say. And I have just proved it. Out there, the further away the better for them, they have threatened to kill me. Well, does any one come to do it? There's rebellion for you! Wind!

"I thought the government had got all the traitors. There's a few left. But don't you worry out there! I see you. Your names will be in my paper tomorrow. And that'll go straight to Washington. By God, I'm going to see that what I just said is true. That this is a Union town now. Don't worry out there! I expect the government has missed a few of you. But I know who you are, and if Uncle Sam don't get every sympathizer and Knight, and secessionist and Copperhead and spy in this country, you can blame it on me! Yes, take it out of me—if you dare!

"Why you are the scum of the rebellion. I respect those secessionists among us, who, thinking they were right, went into the Southern armies to prove it. I say so in my paper. I have nothing against the rebel who fights and takes his chances with powder and lead. He's a man! But such left-overs as you—stragglers—hangers-on—whose only weapon is their mouth—spying and lying—taking no risk yourselves—eating our substance and then bringing the provost guard down on us—by the Lord, if I were Lincoln, I'd hang every one of you on sight—as he is entitled to do with spies. And, if I can bring it about, that's what's going to happen to you—and mighty soon! My advice to you is to go into the rebel army to save your lives! Though it's full of gentlemen—the rebel army—and God knows what they'd do with such as you! You'd be out of your class."

Well, I don't know if Kratz was fooling or not. But he certainly scared 'em some, like I never knowed 'em to be scared before. They didn't make so much noise after that nor show themselves so much; and some of 'em sneaked away. He had a much better chance to make his speech.

"What I was going to say, fellow citizens, was that though this is a Union and not a rebel place, and though we have about a hundred men in the Union army, they have gone to the front and enlisted as individuals because we have been afraid to come out with our colors and organize a full company. Fellow citizens, we have not had the honor of sending to the front a company like other towns, carrying our own flag, wearing the uniforms we have put on them, carrying the muskets we have placed in their hands, bearing into the fight our name! And this has hurt me, it hurts you, it hurts our dear little town. Don't you suppose that man down in Washington, bearing our sorrows, has looked at the map, has seen our name, has wondered whether we have sent him a company, has been told that we have not? And what other town on the map tells him such a tale? Boys, boys, do you want this war fought out without having helped? If you can stand it I can't. I'm going to let you get your news from there, such as it is—"

He turned and pointed to the Democrat office.

"—and I am going to fight. But, for the honor and glory of our town, I want to go with a hundred of my neighbors. I want to march straight to the White House door, draw up before it and say to the President: 'Father Abraham, we have redeemed ourselves Here, when the cause is at its lowest, when the outlook is darkest, when even patriots are saying that your war is a failure, we come to tell you that it is not. We come to cheer you, to hold up your tired hands and say, On, yes, by the Lord God! on to Richmond! One more grand effort and it is done! There are still a million soldiers, like us, waiting for precisely this moment which comes in every struggle—the moment when the contest wavers! Call them; they will come as we have come without calling. We have sent you our money, we have sent you our grain and pork and lead and powder and cloth; but now we send you one hundred men. And from Maryland!' "

Well, there was a thrill abroad, at last. The calling of names and the fighting had stopped and it was serious.

The editor pulled a sheet of paper out of his pocket and wrote his name with a splendid dash.

"There's my name—about the middle of the sheet—as evidence of my sincerity. I leave my business, my wife, my babies, in poverty. I have got to go. There is something inside that compels me. Now, who'll be the second man of 100 to put his name down with mine?"

To Be Continued.

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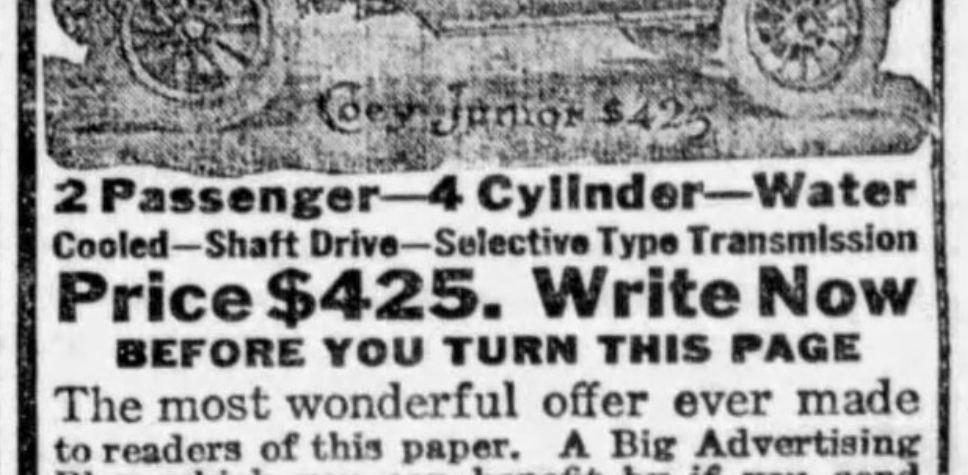

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Crowned heads come in various sizes.

October is nature's benediction to summer.

All the cynics in the world can never succeed in making love unpopular.

If Noah was the original sinner, will Adam's apple have to be renamed?

We don't hear of any men marrying the women who predict a war between the sexes.

Boys who are winning acre-crop prizes are not farming like daddy's daddy did.

There are men who do more than think twice before they speak. They "hem and haw."

"Five thousand bees weigh one pound." That seems strange, when one hornet weighs a ton.

War is said to have added to church-going in England. It has had a different effect in Rheims.

The waistline is now at the hip, but feminine heads will continue to be worn on the shoulders.

Mr. Bryan says he will not be a candidate for president in 1916. It's another off year for him.

Mother doesn't think much of the kind of "home rule" that sends father to bed with his boots on.

With less preaching and more practice, there would be a larger number of Christians in the world.

If you want to improve your health and figure, ride horses—Jane Fuller. One at a time, we suppose.

So far nobody has succeeded in figuring out a lot of good that will result from the European war.

A true diplomat can say something pleasant to a collector, even though he hopes never to see him again.

If Europe can survive a year's war, this country ought to be able to live through twelve months of neutrality.

What has become of the old-fashioned skinny philosopher who used to advise people to laugh and grow fat?

A New York paper says there are times when Vice President Marshall "looms mighty large." Something like the moon.

Voting a state dry may seem severe on the old soaks of today, but it'll be a fine thing for the young men of tomorrow.

We couldn't write a poem about October and do justice to the theme, but we can shout our feelings, glory hallelujah!

Probably there isn't another aeronaut in the world who can beat Lincoln Beachey when it comes to flying in the face of Fate.

"The Mexican word for kiss is tentennamiquiliztli." But there are other reasons why Mexico is an undesirable place to live.

President Wilson's endorsement of all Democrats means no more than if all Democrats were to get together and endorse themselves.

Prophets who predicted a world war are not out of the woods yet. The best part of the world is at peace with the rest of the universe.

No doubt the person who prays, even though he doesn't accomplish his primary object, feels better afterward. There is no recoil to a prayer.

Another thing that helps make the world a good place to live in is that every young mother thinks her baby was the stork's choicest selection.

Mr. Bryan has endorsed every Democratic candidate in Ohio, including same congressmen who haven't been heard of since they were elected two years ago.

The two new battleships which the government is going to have built will be the largest yet designed for the United States navy. Evidently not of the Piffle type.

Some men argue that woman's place is at home, so she can have the Morris chair and the library table where her husband won't fall over them when he gets in at 11:55 p. m.

Vice President Marshall says "marriage is a great institution if you get the right wife." Unfortunately the public never gets a chance to read any of Mrs. Marshall's philosophy.

Mr. Taft's Aunt Delia, aged 89, says she hopes to live to see Nephew Will in the presidency again. Now we know why Aunt Delia can make superior apple pies—they are founded on faith and flavored with sublime hope.

Colonel Webb Hayes, who has been in the midst of the war over there, says the English will not begin to fight until next spring. By that time they ought to be angry enough to lick somebody.

The Toledo Blade is out with its annual defense of squash pie. The Chicago News recently threatened its right flank, but failed to dislodge it from its position.—Youngstown Telegram.

Squash pie is invulnerable. We prophesy that it will march on and on, until it has won the world to its standard of autumnal glory.

Please give history of Ben Davis apple.—R. O. S., Keyser, W. Va.

All we know concerning the history of this notorious apple is that it was invented by a man whose name was Benjamin Davis. He is said to have been a minister of the Gospel, but we don't like to believe that. In any event, his intentions may have been good, and it is hoped he made peace with his Maker before life's lengthening shadows overtook him.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF DISARMAMENT

Outside of Germany—and perhaps within Germany, if we but knew—the men we call Great Thinkers are convinced that disarmament will follow the war. One of them pronounces the war "the last ditch of the doctrine of force." Another calls it "the mere smash of military government." The only thing that can bring peace which is binding upon all, that can bring peace which is but preparation for new war—these men insist—is the reduction of armies to the bare needs of the nations, the consignment of most of the warships to the junkheap.

Soldiers hugely disgusted with their trade may have an influence in bringing disarmament about. The ruin of cities, the complete destruction of villages will tend to make the peacemakers consider disarmament. The collapse of the credit system, the bankruptcy of thousands of industries, the possible bankruptcy of one or more of the nations, will bring the financiers and the capitalists to the side of disarmament. But it is not improbable that a more powerful influence will be needed. For in times past soldiers have sickened of their trade and their trade has yet flourished. Cities and villages have been destroyed in other conflicts. Ruin marks the course of all wars. Finance and capital were brushed aside when this war began and they might be ignored at the peace table.

A more powerful voice for disarmament than all these things is the simple fact—developed by this war—that under the conditions of today a treaty between nations is only a "scrap of paper." It does not bind the strong. It does not save the weak. It is a thing to be dishonored, torn to bits, when to obey it is to suffer loss or inconvenience.

The relationship of the nations will have to be arranged upon new lines. Something stronger than treaties must govern. And that something must be the habit of peace—created by the shifting of revenues, now going to armaments, to purposes which will banish international prejudices, rivalries and suspicions.

ABOUT APPLES.

Ohio stands fifth in the list of apple-growing states. New York will this year gather about four apples to one gathered in this state. Pennsylvania raises nearly twice as many bushels. Michigan is producing about 3,000 more bushels than Ohio, and Virginia 600 more.

As older states and longer settled, New York and Pennsylvania might naturally be expected to produce more apples than Ohio. Their orchards were planted at a time when farmers planted for their own requirements as much as for the requirements of the markets. The orchards were long in bearing and had acquired the rugged look of age before agriculturists had begun to specialize and to turn the greater part of their production into dollars. But it rather touches the Ohioan's pride to see that Michigan, a younger state and of about half the population, does so much better in apple-growing. Michigan has no better climate for the purpose, no better soil, no better anything except the energy to plant trees. This state ought to be marketing at least twice as many apples as her neighbor, and advertising them quite as enthusiastically. The chief superiority in Michigan apples is the conviction of Michigan people that their fruit is the best in the world. That sells the apples and tends constantly to multiply the number of trees.

The time will come, we trust, when every Ohio farm will have its orchard, instead of every tenth or twelfth farm, when hillside land now surrendered to erosion will be kept productive with profitable fruit trees when New York and Pennsylvania, Michigan and Virginia can no longer claim superiority as apple-growing states—either in quantity or quality.

REASON FOR BOASTING

One of the dispatches from London in that period in which the armies were mobilizing, the diplomatists were accepting their passports, and the sovereigns were filing special petitions with the Divinity, contained this sentence: "The credit system of Europe has collapsed."

We may wonder now, after eight weeks of war, that the correspondent was not moved to write: "The credit system of the world has collapsed." The situation contained enough explosives to blow up almost any world institution. It was stuffed with the elements of general disintegration. Probably one thing, and one thing only, deterred the correspondent from going the limit. His imagination could not cover more territory than the continent of Europe.

He could not have known that the United States would weather the gale. He could not have foretold that the financial position of the United States was well-nigh impregnable. And for a very simple reason. No one at all knew that the business of this country could take such blows as it did take and still come through the gale with every sail flying.

In recent years, about everything within the borders of this country has been muckraked—even the trade of muckraking itself. Under that rainstorm there has been reasonable excuse for concluding that the nation was corroded to the center, worm-eaten to the core. But it was all a mistake. No country as rotten as we were all urged to believe could have lasted a moment when the forces of destruction were leveled against its chief bulwark and mainstay, its credit system.

One joy that cometh in the morning is the opportunity to go to work.

MUST PLANT MORE WHEAT

As the south is urged not to plant cotton, so with quite as much vigor the north is urged to plant wheat.

The cotton mills of the continent of Europe will not run because the mill workers are in the army or the way to the foreign markets is blockaded. The wheat fields that are planted will be planted by women and old men, because the farm labor is required as food for cannon. But while the cotton goods can be got along without, the wheat must be had—and that must be supplied from abroad.

The Russian surplus of grain will stay at home unless the Dardanelles can be opened or the German warships driven to cover in the Baltic. Roumania, which in an ordinary year has 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell outside of her borders, has this year virtually none at all to sell. The 50,000,000 bushels which might come from India may none of it be shipped, because of the additional perils of the sea which the war has created.

The importing nations of Europe will have to look to North and South America not only for the 575,000,000 bushels of wheat they buy in a peaceful year—assuming that the wheat can be delivered—but also for the millions and millions of bushels to take the place of the home grown wheat which cannot possibly be sown.

The need of wheat in Europe, great as it is this year, will be immensely greater next. The acreage of wheat in America will have to be increased, or there will be mountain-high prices in the United States in 1915, or starvation in Europe.

FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEM

The discussion of ways to increase the foreign trade has brought out some curious history of endeavors in this direction—endeavors which ended in failure.

An American company, for instance, delivered shovels in Brazil with handles several inches short of the length ordered. Pressed to ship the kind desired, the company answered that it made a standard article and could not afford to alter its equipment except for a much larger order than that given.

Another corporation sent out a salesman to boom trade in South America. He took a steamer which made frequent, but short, calls down the west coast. His method was to rush ashore, make 15 or 20 visits and then, at the warning toot of the whistle, rush back to the boat. He had a pleasant and healthful journey, but brought no business home.

One salesman gave two weeks to "covering" in India. A German competitor took two years and cornered the trade.

The consular reports have recorded innumerable complaints of insufficient postage, bad package, impracticable sizes and shapes of packages, unreadable catalogues and untranslatable letters. Our manufacturers and merchants had tried to force their ways of doing business on foreigners and failing to "get anywhere" by that means had given the thing up as a bad job.

All of these failures are of the past, but they must not be considered valueless. They have taught the Americans who are in the temper to learn how not to get foreign trade.

The Studebaker Corporation, answering a request for advice from the Scientific American, makes these recommendations to American manufacturers:

"First, learn the people, their characteristics, their methods, and, being properly introduced and accredited, observe their conventionalities.

"Second, give them the goods they want, as they want them, and in quality as represented.

"Third, learn how to ship, ship as instructed and with particular regard to handling and moving on the part of the customer on reaching destination.

"Fourth, and a prerequisite, good banking and exchange facilities.

"Fifth, and a prerequisite, ships to carry the goods.

"A permanent customer is one who is properly used and who is pleased with his goods."

That the opportunity for trade in Asia, Australasia and South America is unmatched is apparent to all. It seems to be apparent, also, that this trade cannot be obtained without supplying the foreigner with just what he wants, whether or not his wants seem stupid and impracticable. His need has to be very great before he will take what the seller wants to sell regardless of its character and suitability.

THE CLAYTON BILL

With the exception of the labor unions, who were interested in one provision of the meaure only, the Clayton anti-trust bill has had few friends. Business men of the country have opposed it, and they were not merely of the Big Business class. Congress itself was loath to deal with it and, save for intervention from the White House, it would have left it for a future session to wrestle with.

Nevertheles, now that the bill has passed, there is no disposition on the part of anyone to sulk. The act represents the administration's ideas as to what should be done to clarify and bolster the Sherman law. The President's good intentions in the matter are recognized and there is every desire that he should have the opportunity to present his solution of the exceedingly difficult trust problem. If it succeed, Mr. Wilson will be given the fullest credit. If it fail, it can at least be said that something has been gained through learning what not to do.

One distinct and progressive step in trust legislation, even if a timid step, has been made by this congress. This was the creation of a trade commission, destined to serve industry in general as the Interstate Commerce Commission serves the particular industry of transportation. The trade commission has been given few powers. Its authority is much circumscribed. But, as occurred in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission, future legislation may be counted upon to remedy these defects.

Old Iron and Bones

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By Robert Minor

American Army Officer Talks of Horrors of War

JUST back from the scenes of conflict in Europe, Colonel Webb C. Hayes, U. S. A., son of former President Hayes, tells of some of the horrors of modern warfare.

"When I left Havre on September 27," he said today, "the allies were fearful they would not be able to penetrate to the German line through the mass of putrifying men and horses on the battlefields, which, unfortunately, the combatants seem not to heed about burying.

"I don't see how they could pass through these fields. The stench is horrible, and the idea of climbing over the bodies must be revolting even to brave soldiers."

Hayes has been on the firing line; he has visited Louvain as the guest of Germans in an armored car; he has been in Aix-la-Chapelle to see the havoc of war there; and has seen some of the fighting in the historic Aisne struggle.

"It is a 'sausage grinder,'" Hayes declared. "On one side are the French and allies, apparently willing to sacrifice their last man in defense of France; on the other are the Germans, seemingly prodigal of their millions of men and money, and throwing man after man into the war."

Hayes predicted a two years' war. "There can be but one outcome, but it will be a long time ending," he said. "England won't begin to fight until spring."

"What about the alleged atrocities in Belgium?" he was asked.

"Well, war is hell; that's about the only answer I can give you. The real tragic part of the whole war is Belgium. Its people are wonderful folk—clean, decent, respectable.

"What this nation should do is to concentrate its effort to aiding the women and children of Belgium. This help for hospitals is not so much needed, but the fate of these people is really pathetic."

The colonel declared peace talk at this time is useless. "We must keep hands off at this point," he declared. "We can do no good. We will merely stir up trouble for ourselves."

Asked for a brief description of what he saw along the battle line, Hayes declared:

"The battle front these days is far different from what it used to be. There are few men to be seen, and practically no guns. All are concealed.

"Shrapnel flies through the air and bursts. That is the scene most of the time. In hand-to-hand fighting, bayonets are used much by the French, wile the Turcos use knives."

"Shall you go back?" Hayes was asked.

"Does anyone wish to visit a slaughter house a second time?" he said.

Cow's Ear Saves a Company From Ruin

THIS is the story of a world war, a despairing manufacturer and a cow's ear, told by the Chicago Tribune:

The despairing manufacturer shall be nameless here. In Chicago and all over the country his name is well known as one of the greatest makers of water color paint in America.

The part taken by the world war is told in the trade columns, where its effects on industry in the United States have been vividly shown. The cow's ear belonged to a cow that may have been called "Boss" or "Bess," but that isn't so important.

The agency that overcame the world war, that soothed the manufacturer, that found the cow's ear and introduced the two shall receive its deserved mention—it was the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Tells Business Woes.

It was more than a month ago that the water color paint manufacturer came to the civic industrial division of the commerce association, and told of his business woes.

"We are about to shut down on account of the war," he said. "We can send out no more paint to our trade. For years we have supplied them with an imported water color paint brush with each box.

"The brushes are made in Germany; it is a secret process. They use either camel's hair or rabbit's hair of a fine quality. They are excellent brushes. Our trade is demanding them. We have none left. We can get no more on account of the war. We will have to close down."

Anderson Pace, industrial commissioner for the association, told the manufacturer to hold on a little longer. He started inquiries in all lines known to the association. The country was ransacked for imported water color brushes, and all to no avail.

Then the investigators, right here in Chicago, and without wasting a postage stamp, got in communcation with a stockyards savant, who was the originator of the boast that "none of the pig escaped but the squeal."

"The most tender, delicate, yet strong and soft hair in the world is to be found only in a cow's ear," said the stockyards genius. "Camel's hair and imported rabbit's hair can't touch it for quality. It makes the best water color brushes that can be made."

Shears at Stockyards.

At the stockyards men with shears are snipping the tender hairs from Bossy's ears as the bodies of the slain animals are conveyed from the killing pens. In New York a broker has made arrangements with a brush manufacturer, who is putting out an article that artists say fits itself much more readily to the application of water color than the old brushes imported from Germany.

In Chicago the nameless great manufacturer of water color paint despairs no more. His plant is running, his force is busy, his employes are happy, and the orders are coming just the same as before the war.

War Wrings Verse From British Poets

London, August 18.—The Chronicle today publishes the following poem entitled "Liege," by William Watson:

Betwixt the foe and France was she,
France the immortal, France the free;
The foe, like one vast, living sea,
Drew nigh.

He dreamed that none his tide would stay,
But when he bade her to make way,
She, through her cannon, answered "Nay,
Not I."

No tremor and no fear she showed;
She held the pass, she barred the road,
While Death's unsleeping feet bestrode
The ground.

So long as deeds of noblest worth
Are sung mid joy and tears and mirth,
Her glory shall to the ends of earth
Resound.

Watched by a world that yearned to aid,
Lonely she stood, but undismayed;
Resplendent was the part she played,
And pure.

Praised be her heroes, proud her sons;
She threw her souls into the guns.
Her name shall with the loveliest ones
Endure.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

Plain, common courage has much more influence than intellectual altitude.—Wilfred T. Grenfell.

If the opportunity for great deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed for you day by day.—Farrar.

The toad beneath the harrow knows
Exactly where each tooth-point goes;
The butterfly upon the road
Preaches contentment to that toad.
—Kipling.

A Christian is one who does for Christ's sake what he would not do otherwise.

Remove far from me vanity and lies;
Give me neither poverty nor riches;
Feed me with the food that is needful for me.
Prov. 30:8.

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie;
A fault which needs it most, grows two thereby.
—Herbert.

The man who is able to look down and se the part of him capable of disappointment lying beneath him is far more blessed than he who rejoices in the fulfillment of his desires.—George Macdonald.

A Cautious Owner.

The Argonaut.

A Pennsylvania farmer was the owner of a good Alderney cow. A stranger, having admired the animal, asked the farmer: "What will you take for your cow?"

The farmer scratched his head for a moment, and then said: "Look a-here, be you the tax assessor or has she been killed by the railroad?"

Having obtained two second-hand battleships, Greece would like to celebrate the open season by shooting at Turkey.

Sunday School

THE WHOLE WORLD'S GETHSEMANE

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 18 Is "In the Garden of Gethsemane."—Mark 14.32-43.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

IN this hour of Christendom's Gethsemane, it is appropriate that the millions of the Sunday school should be called to tarry for a week in that garden where suffering is sanctified. The torn, bruised and bereaved hearts of millions, which a week ago were gay and careless, are now turning to the memory of the agony of the world's Saviour, in which he sweat, as it were, great drops of blood. The Garden of Gethsemane is a common meeting ground today for this agonizing, warring world. God grant that the spiritual significance of the experience may not be missed.

The Old Garden Itself.

Perhaps a word about the actual spot where the agony of Jesus transpired, will make more definite our thinking. The Garden of Gethsemane is one of the sacred sites concerning which there can be no doubt. The present Garden of Gethsemane, surrounded by a stone wall, and containing several venerable olive trees—one of them surely more than a thousand years old—is in the care of the Franciscan monks. There can be no doubt that, if it is not the actual scene of the supreme Tragedy, it is within a few yards of it. The spot is one of the most affecting upon earth, and the reverent traveler goes thither again and again into that peaceful, tenderly kept garden, to let the dust of the world be swept from his spirit by the breezes of memory which blow through the old olive trees.

Gray, as if they had won through pain to peace, gnarled and twisted as if through suffering to strength, stand these old olive trees which have witnessed so much of history. Beneath these ancient trees the flowers bloom in the Garden, in sweet symbolism of the beauty and joy that have sprung up in human life under the shadow of the suffering, sympathetic Saviour.

The old monk who lovingly tends the garden—how trivial the differences between churches seem when one comes to Gethsemaine — with whom I had congenial conversation, though each of us could speak but little of the other's language, gave me bits of the tree from broken limbs, and these I have had made into crosses for friends. Often memory goes back to that beautiful Garden of renunciation and of communion. To visit it is to know a chastening, sanctifying, uplifting experience.

Under the Trees of Olivet.

All fine spirits love the out-of-doors. In hours of stress and crisis they instinctively turn to the woods and the fields of the open skies. A true nature-lover was Jesus; and he was accustomed to resort to these gray groves of olive trees on the west slope of Olivet, for prayer and meditation and communion with the Father. Even Judas knew this spot to be one of His haunts.

So, in this great hour, Jesus took his three closest friends and wended his way down to the sheep-gate at the northeastern corner of the city, even as the traveler may do today; and crossed the brook Kedron at about the spot where the lepers now sit; and penetrated into the seclusion of the grove, off from the main highway.

Leaving behind even his closest friends, the Master went into the recesses of the woods alone. There is no room for a companion in the ultimate experiences of life. One by one we face the great verities. Even our dearest must stay without the gate of Gethsemane when we are summoned to enter. There, alone, beneath the trees, Jesus underwent the real crisis of his passion.

When Self-Assurance Failed.

Most of us distrust the blatant person's loud word of self-confidence and assurance of power. When Jesus intimated that his disciples would fail him that night, Peter impetuously protested that he would stand fast, though all men fell away. The very boastfulness of the utterances prepares us for the subsequent events. The trouble with Peter was that he was too self-reliant; too sure of Peter, and not dependent enough on God. No Christian may count on himself to keep faithful; but only on God to keep faith with him.

The words of constancy were scarcely cold on the lips of the three most loyal disciples before they were overcome with sleep. They could not watch while Jesus prayed. Their love was not masterful enough to drive sleep from their eyes, in even their Leader's darkest hour. Gethsemane will not have delivered its full message to us, unless it humbles our spiritual pride.

The Song and the Sweat.

Two dramatic extremes are in this story. It begins with a song, "When they had sung a hymn they went out into the Mount of Olives." Can we conceive of it? Jesus going forth from his last meal on the old terms with his disciples; bearing in his heart the heavy consciousness that one of his comrades was even at that moment on an errand of treason; knowing that he was going forth to agony beyond words: to desertion by his dearest; to betrayal and denial and to death itself—with a song on his lips! Mark this, all ye shallow optimists; here is the world's highest mountain peak of courage, the singing Saviour on the way to the Gethsemane and Calvary. We hear no tales from Europe's battlefields like unto this.

The other extreme of the story is the sweat of blood, a physical phenomenon not unknown to medical science, but marking the very ultimate of human intensity of suffering. The blood from the punctures of the thorn-crown, and from the spear thrusts of Calvary, were not so significant as this crimson which the agony of soul forced from the pores of the Saviour's face. We must look upon this to know what salvation costs.

Why the Agony.

What was "the cup" that eJsus prayed might pass from him? Was it the arrest, the shame, the buffetings, the crucifixion? So we commonly say; but others have pointed out that this could hardly be the case, since it was for this very purpose that Jesus had come into the world; to miss this would be to fail in his mission. Surely, our Lord was not such a one as would purchase immunity from pain at the cost of honor and duty.

Was it not rather, as has often been suggested, that the agony of Jesus was caused by the fear that he might not physically be able for his task, and that he might die before his work was done? The human frame had reached its limit. Nothing would please the adversary better than the untimely death of Jesus. There seems a reasonableness in this idea, that the agony was from fear that Christ might not physically be able to fulfil his mission.

What Makes Gethsemane?

That point is only incidental. The great reality is that Jesus suffered as never man suffered, but in the end triumphantly declared, "Thy will be done." Whatever the cause of the wrenchings of the soul of the Redeemer, they eventuated in a complete and utter submission to the Father's will. That is what makes a Gethsemane. A soul struggle which seeks first of all docility to God and peace with his purposes, is the only experience that is worthy of this great name. Any misfortune, however bitter, is not a Gethsemane, unless it has this spiritual purpose and result.

The Garden of Gethsemane is the garden of renunciation of self and of content with God. The finest of all poems touching this experience of Christ is that one born of Sydney Lanier's dark hour, when he knew himself doomed by disease, with his life's dreams unfulfilled:

"Into the woods my Master went,
Clean forspent, forspent.
Into the woods my Master came,
Forspent with love and shame.
But the olives they were not blind to Him,
The little gray leaves were kind to Him;
The thorn-tree had a mind to Him
When into the woods He came.

"Out of the woods my Master went,
And He was well content.
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with death and shame.
When Death and Shame would woo Him last,
From under the trees they drew Him last;
'Twas on a tree they slew Him—last
When out of the woods He came."

The waterfalls of Sweden have 6,000,000 horsepower, only about 16 per cent of which is used at present. The Swedish government has erected power stations at Trollhatten, and others are in process of construction at Deleif and Porjus in Lapland.

VARIETIES

China is increasing cigarette impor

It is said 40 cocoanuts will yield gallon of oil.

India's jute crop is large, estimat at 12,000,000 bales.

Every German regiment has chiropodist in the ranks.

A speading oak tree 60 feet hi has about six million leaves.

Russia requires all professi photographers to be licensed.

Colorado streams are to be restoc with trout by the government.

New York city has more than thousand boot and shoe workers.

Illinois will construct 16,000 mi of paved country roads immediately.

South Africa last year produ 250,000 pounds of "Turkish" toba

India will establish a $500,000 eng neering college in a suburb of Madr

United States, this year, awards $1, 599,362 to militia of the vario states.

Riga, Russia, yearly imports ag cultural machinery worth over $1 000,000.

Fountain pens were invented short before the beginning of the ninete century.

After a interval of 19 years Arge tina began taking a complete cens in June.

The United States last year impo ed 22,293,533 square yards of fib mattings.

Cuba's sugar crop this year pro ises to exceed 2,600,00 tons, the gre est on record.

The harbor of Rio de Janeiro h 50 miles of anchorage and is said be the finest in the world.

As a recognition of good service, t Erie railroad paints the name of meritorious engineer on the locom tive.

New Zealand breeds between 23,00 000 and 24,000,000 sheep, of whi about 25 per cent are annually e ported.

Iceland patriots have designed a n national flag—a navy blue fl marked with a white cross, with a r cross inside it.

Although England and Scotland pr duce the finest mutton in the wor they do not grow enough to supp their own needs.

A steamer whose rudder had be broken was steered for several da through the Pacific by packing bo hung over the sides.

Tests of blood pressure in vario forms of fatigue have shown th brain workers are more really fatigu than physical toilers.

Farmers in one region of Quee land feed their horses on chopp banana stalks, taken just after th fruit has been harvested.

In France farmers are experime ing with a prolific potato fr Uruguay, which perpetuates its with roots left in the soil.

Blister copper to the extent of 2 000,000 tons was produced in 1913 one American smelting compa operating in British Columbia.

After two years of experiments, th Philippine government is about to b gin practical work in planti camphor trees all over the islands.

In the rivers of North and Sou Carolina and Georgia there are nea ly 1,500,000 horsepower availabl which only 429,000 is being utilized.

More than half of the world's po ulation lives in the tropics of the ol world. Under British rule alone a more than 325,000,000 tropical nativ

Fire-proof shingles have been pr duced through the instrumentality R. E. Prince, of the United States fo estry products laboratory at Madiso Wis.

An Oregon farmer can raise larger onions t rich soil by tying threads around sm plant to check the flow of sap to th tops.

There are 26 fruit packing sch in British Columbia, which are ren dering valuable service to fruit grow ers in teaching the best methods packing.

Of 31,000 Confederates in the ba tle of Antietam, Civil War, 14,0 were killed or wounded, while northern soldiers 12,410 were kill or wounded.

According to the geological surv there is good reason to believe Louisiana is underlaid by one of greatest natural gas fields in United States.

Doctors have decided that an el tric shock kills a man by disturb the rhythm of the heart rather t acting on the lungs like an overd of anaesthetic.

One Chinese province exports m than 150,000 tons of peanuts ann ly, all being bought by Europe. ary 20 years ago it would not c vert a quart of seed.

The roar of the lion can be hea farther than the cry of any other creature. Next come the cries of hyena, the screech owl, the panther and the jackal in succession.

Following exploration by Americ geologists experts from the Unite States are investigating the petrole deposits in northern China, which become one of the world's great fields.

So valuable is good date garden that the Arab will refuse $500 an a for it. Through ages of cultivation gives no crop until it is 20 years o hence the value of the labor s upon it.

The Philippine islands produce proximately 10,000,000 gallons of hol yearly. Almost all of this from the sap of the nipa palm grows in great abundance in swamps of the country.

Dawson City and Fairbanks, near Alaskan neighbor, are next Hammerfest, in Norway, the farthe north cities in the world, in latitudes of 63 and 65 have lights and

One of the most dramatic develo ments of a material kind in the 25 or 30 years has been the cotton seed, which from being a crude product from something $150,000,000.

In its natural resources Swede possesses all the elements necess to become an important industri state. Inexhaustible forests, m deposits and water power form the basis for future wealth prosperity.

Guns that automatically load them selves with acetylene gas and charge themselves on receiving nals, have been invented by a Scott man, the mechanism being set in eration by wireless waves from a ce tral station.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

The Playtime

MARTHA HOLDEN.

MY dear farm children who have the earth for your heritage and are privileged to turn somer- lts in fields of many acres, I want u to realize your blessings by con- ast.

Carl Beck, a social settlement worker New York's East Side, tells in the w York Press how he watched the ildren in the street, and then con- uded what means must be taken to ve them play at a low cost of life d limb. He says:

"I spent fifteen minutes in observa- n one afternoon on the balcony of e University Settlement, overlooking e playground on Eldridge street, to eck up the number of residential nements on the block. In that time e gang of boys was playing "cat" the street with a manhole as a base, d as teams passed every minute they d to play and disperse and collect ain, keeping right on just the same, aying under difficulties.

"Ten yards away another gang of ght boys was playing baseball with soft gum ball, the rung of a ladder a bat, and another manhole as a se. They were chasing and catching e ball under the heads of running rses. At the same time against the de of the schoolhouse two boys were aying handball with the sidewalk as e court and a pedestrian crossing the urt every thirty seconds.

"I was about to go in from the bal- ny of the settlement when I saw low me on the street a fast-moving rniture wagon slacken speed. The rse's head was pulled high in the air; was slidin on all fours, being held ck by the driver from running down little girl, not more than three, who as strutting across the street to join r playmates. It was a common sight. ccidents are many. Narrow escapes e multitudinous.

Multiply what I saw in fifteen minutes by four and then by fifteen hours and then again by 365 days for just one block alone, and the sum total of but one phase of congested life on the East Side can be imagined."

The East Side is the most thickly populated square mile in the world; it contains 600,000 inhabitants.

The settlement workers and the city authorities tried to work up a solution for the children's play problem. These city boys and girls, many of whom have never seen a real tree, or a healthy blade of grass, have just as much life and spirit as their more fortunate country cousins. They like to run and leap, and skip and dance and enjoy their youthful vitality.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods decided on an experiment which has proved very happy for both old and young. He ordered certain of these thickly populated East Side streets closed to traffic from 3 o'clock to 6:30, each afternoon. Those three hours and a half belong to the children. The resident settlement workers co-operated gladly and so did the shopkeepers, along the shut-in streets. At 3 each day a special traffic policeman, assisted by the boys of the neighborhood, places a warning sign at each end of the block. In English and in Yiddish is printed thereon; "Closed to traffic by order of the Police Department." A rope drawn through post stanchions forms of the enclosure a fair-sized arena. Hundred of spectators gather outside the ropes. A gallery of little tots sit along the curb. There is music from a hurdy-gurdy and folk dancing, basket ball, prisoner's base, tag, and many other children's games are enjoyed to the fullest extent during that wonderful play time.

Dear children of the Peace Page have you ever realized how good is the feel of grass beneath your feet or the glint of the sunlight through the leaves?

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

MAN'S VIEW

I believe that Bachelor from Tennes- ee needs help. Come on, all ye old achelors, and take up arms for the ray, or are you all afraid to face the hite apron brigade. I realize well nough, even though I am an old bach," that in the war of words the omen are invariably victorious. But ome, girls, we bachelors may be de- eated but we are game—defeated but ot convinced. I'm with the Bachelor f Tennessee in the matter of dress. I y not to be narrow-minded and do ot believe I am. I can see faults in an just as quickly as in women. We achelors are not angels, I assure you, nd the girls have many causes of omplaint against our bad habits, but on't you think the extreme styles of ress today are horrible? We have een taught from childhood to respect omanhood, but how can we, when omen dress in such styles as they do oday. It's true, as Republican Bache- or says, that women wouldn't stand or men to dress as he described. I on't want to see any such style start or men, for I have no notion of adopt- g such absurdities, but, like the omen, I do love to be in style, so, lease, start that. True, I am a bach- lor and consequently could not possi- ly know much about women's dress I deplore my ignorance, I assure you), ut it seems to me that a woman ressed in the midway style—neither ne extreme nor the other—would be a erfectly dressed lady. Clothes do not make the gentleman nor the lady, but ust the same, we are judged by them. mean the style, not the quality, and ntil I find my perfectly dressed lady shall remain a confirmed old bach- lor, even though I do have to pay a achelor's tax. Then, when I do find er, who, she'll probably be looking or perfection and I won't fill the bill, o extend me your sympathy in ad- ance, won't you?

A letter some time ago from Bache- lor Girl said if men didn't like the yle of women's dress, why didn't ey look the other way instead of azing laughingly and making remarks bout the women. It is unpardonably de for them to do so, but if anyone ut themselves on exhibition, do they ot expect to get laughed at, my riends?

Let's hear more about this from both sides. It's an interesting subject. More depends on this one subject than any f us think.—G. E. W., ILllinois.

A GOOD TOPIC

Bachelor is getting into a rather sad predicament. Honestly, Miss C. C. H. and you, too, Coonie, haven't you noticed ladies trying to attract the attention of the men as well as the gentlemen? I do think that one side of this question is about equal to the other. It was gratifying for me to read the interesting letter from the School Marm in Tennessee. I do hope several other teachers will follow her example. Education is the very foundation we start on and the stepping stone to success, I well know it means ambition and work, and the sturdy who push on will in the end be rewarded with honor, success and happiness. The future destiny of the nation rests upon the shoulders of the younger generation. Will our government be improved and the world grow better? Let the vast army of teachers work for the welfare of the pupils and the nation at hand and thus a better, a grander, a nobler and glorious "Old U. S. A." Then we can say: "Three cheers for the red, white and blue."

I have been a teacher the past four years and like the work. After graduating from the country school I attended normal school and business college. I shall be glad to hear from the various teachers and students as well, telling of success, methods of improvement, likewise of their gloomy days, which befall one and all—the high and the low.

I, too, am interested in the bird campaign. Later I shall contribute an article on the subject. Meantime, I will be busy trying to install this grand work into the schools of the county. Teachers! I appeal to you to effect organizations of bird clubs in your schools. The nature study work and botany is an interesting study to me. In fact, I have made it a rather special line of work, having completed a course of study in this line. I am making a collection of the various oddities of nature. I shall be glad to receive from my readers any specimens and curiosities, together with any questions they may want to ask. I will honestly tell what I know about the specimen. The cornet is my favorite instrument. I sometimes play appropriate pieces in my school. It seems to create an incentive to study. Teachers, be broadminded in your work! Not only work for the betterment of your school, but of the entire community. Let your power and light shine out. By the way, I would like for Aunt Martha to express herself on "The Teacher and the School." I think this would be an appropriate topic to discuss through the columns of The Blade. Let all join.—A. C. C., West Virginia.

Let us have an exchange of views and experiences on the teachers and the school. What has been most helpful to you as a teacher or as a pupil? This is a good and timely topic—M. H.

EQUAL STANDARDS

I just finished reading the letters writen by C. C. H. and Connie, and I say that I agree with you, girls.

Let's hold up for our rights. I wonder why the men can see our faults so plainly, and can never see their own faults. True, some women wear very indecent clothes, but they do not all wear that kind. I do not, although I wear narrow skirts and short sleeves during the summer, because they are neat and becoming, as C. C. H. says, and, most of all, comfortable; and comfort is what one needs who has to work in a hot kitchen, as I have to do.

But let me tell you, Bachelor of Tennessee, I do not go to church, nor to places of social amusement, and laugh and talk to attract the attention of the men. In fact, I care very little for the men, owing to a disappointment in one young man whom I thought meant everything to me.

I am a Christian girl, and love to attend meetings where there are good Christian people, and when I go to church I go for the purpose of worshiping my Master and to do His will.

Therefore, I have no time to try to attract the attention of the men, even if I wanted to.

And if the men would pay more attention to the minister's sermon when they go to church, they would not know so much about what the women were wearing. And another thing the men do—is to run a woman down who wears what they call stylish dresses; yet, in selecting a wife, the majority of the men select those kind of women. Do they not, girls?

The man that I marry must be able to live up to what I should try to live up to myself. I think it is just as much a man's duty to make home the happiest place on earth as it is a woman's duty.

I know there are many good Christian men, although I have not met many of them; and I believe, if every husband and wife would work together for the betterment of this world, everybody would have happier homes, and there would not be so many divorces and broken homes.

But so many men think it a woman's duty to make home all it should be, and to teach their boys and girls to go the way they ought to go.

I believe it is just as much a man's duty as it is a woman's to teach their children good from evil. Bachelors, and all young men, first make yourselves what you should be, then preach to us girls, and we will appreciate it and respect you men more. Won't we, girls?

Let's hear more from girls who believe in clearing their good names, and from those who must be respected as a lady among men, or shun them as you would a snake, if they do not respect you as such.—Maid of the Ozarks.

Our Correspondents

Hedges of holly and of fuchias, fields of fat cattle, lovely old stone houses hidden within walled gardens, are some of the pleasant sights described in a letter from England, written by his niece to E. W. O., one of our family. The young lady returned to England with several relatives to visit her ancestral home and she had many interesting experiences. She concludes by saying: "You read all the war news, but I never knew what it really meant to be so near it as we are here. The streets are full of soldiers getting ready to leave. They are collecting horses, autos, motor cycles, everything. When we were in Woking we saw soldiers at every railway station looking for German spies and always two soldiers on guard. At the telegraph station they have put a heavy steel net, like screening, about the base of the building, to protect it from bombs. The Boy Scouts have been accepted as guards and they are daily marching, tiny boys, and looking very proud and patriotic. One of the great London stores is giving courses of lessons to nurses."—Wisconsin Teacher.

"To make the best of things in the right way is to let things make the best of us. My next duty may not be a pleasant one, but for conscience sake to do it as though I enjoyed it is to be made a better man. Something that is a great delight to me knocks at my door. To make the best of it is not only to enjoy it heartily, but heartily, as unto the Lord, who let me have it. Then by my joys I am made a better man. So with sorrows and disappointments; they are not meant to disfigure, but to transfigure me. Live with God and all things His servants, and work together for our good and make the best of us.

"Refinement is more a spirit than an accomplishment. All the books of etiquette that have been written cannot make a person refined. True refinement springs from a gentle, unselfish heart; without a fine spirit a refined life is impossible."

These gems of thought are sent us by Mrs. G. M., Can., and to her we are deeply grateful. How true is this: "Of all the griefs that harass the oppressed, sure the most bitter is the scornful jest."

And this: "No man is wholly free, but when he comes to realize that the failure is within himself, he knows, at least on what ground the struggle for freedom is to be fought out."

Mrs. C. L. S., Mich., writes that she would like to help cheer someone. She is an invalid from rheumatism and yet she finds that the blessings of life far outweigh the drawbacks. She urges all to be kind and considerate of the girl who has done wrong. Women should try to help their weak sisters with words of encouragement to a better life. Mrs. S. speaks in a very kindly way of the thoughtlessness of many of her prosperous neighbors with autos. She says they ride happily by, little thinking what it would mean to her to have now and then a short ride. It is well for all of us who are healthy and happy to give a thought to the sick and feeble. I feel that the Blade family is all unselfish and that each day sees from each one the performance of some gracious act.

Mrs. C. L. S., Mich., says that quite by accident she found a way to exterminate ground moles which had been plowing up her yard. She placed a corncob saturated in kerosene in each hole and also poured kerosene in the holes and the moles took the hint. That was five years ago and they haven't been back.

The Blade has been in my grandfather's and father's home and is now in my own.—Mrs. H. D. F., Mich.

Does Tennessee Bachelor want us to wear skirts all ruffles and flounces and tucks? I think a white carnation the best peace day flower.—Pet, of Va.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Ellis Taft, Texas.

How to Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy that Will Do It Quickly. Cheap and Easily Made.

If you have a bad cough or chest cold which refuses to yield to ordinary remedies, get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking a teaspoonful every hour or two. In 24 hours your cough will be conquered or very nearly so. Even whooping cough is greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes a full pint—a family supply—of the finest cough syrup that money could buy—at a cost of only 54 cents. Easily prepared in 5 minutes. Full directions with Pinex.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation takes right hold of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. Also quickly heals the inflamed membranes which accompany a painful cough, and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. Excellent for bronchitis, spasmodic croup and winter coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex,"—do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A TRAVELER

I am an electrician, wireless operator aboard the U. S. S. Tahoma now doing duty in the Bering Sea of Alaska, I can't say much of the scenery as it is mostly big, snow-capped mountains and I really fail to see anything about them that would interest you, but nevertheless, if any one would like to know anything about Alaska, from the Arctic to British Columbia, I will be glad to answer any question. I might add that I have been to Japan and several other countries, I could write for a week on my travels, but would prefer answering questions, so kindly tell our folks to write if there is anything they would like to know concerning any country or countries, especially the children.

For the benefit of those who live in the middle states, and have never seen the sea or a sailor, if they will write, I will send them some photos.

I was 22 years old, the 20th of last June, and 5 years of that I have been in the government service, so you see I have had quite a lot of experience for a young man. I take pleasure in answering all cards and letters.—E. E. S., Wash.

A BUBBLE

Tenn. Bachelor haven't you come to the conclusion that you are about half way mistaken about the respect?

The girls are as respectable as "you gentlemen" as, I suppose, you class yourselves.

If a boy hasn't sense enough to act respectable, no matter if he isn't with a respectable girl he "should worry" and talk about the narrow skirts being the cause of sweethearts not showing us respect.

Probably some of us haven't a sweetheart to show us respect or we wouldn't be such wild characters.

We may never win a sensible "young bach" for a husband but I hope "you bachelors" that are giving advice to the girls would give your gentlemen friends some advice as well.

Tenn. Bachelor if you ever get that modest, old maid for a housekeeper don't fail to respect her. Talk is cheap and I think you know we "gals" would like to hear from you again. "Tenn." if this letter is "respected" I will write again.—Illinois-Bubble.

THIS AND THAT

How many boys and girls can draw? I can draw some and want to be an artist. I will exchange pictures, that you drew yourself with anyone wishing. Will also exchange good books, I have two, In His Steps and Prince of the House of David, will exchange. If any have Shepherd of the Hills and On the Trail of the Lonesome Pine would like to exchange for those two. I read On the Trail of the Lonesome Pine about five years ago and would like to read it again.

If any one has the old songs will they please send them to me or have them published? One beginning with these lines:

I went to see the girl I loved,
One winter afternoon,
Just tell them that you saw me.
They'll know the rest.

One beginning with:

Mother, dear, come bathe my forehead.—Gladys Moore, Beallsville, Ohio. R. 2 Box 57.

A FIRST LETTER

I am writing to you for first time. I have been a reader of The Blade since I was 10 (am now 26). My father takes The Blade, and when I went to a home of my own I insisted that the dear old Blade should be a member of the family, too. I have received many beautiful poems from the Poets' Corner. I live on an 80-acre farm of as fertile soil as one could wish. I think that we farmers' wives need not envy our city sisters. Although we may have to work harder sometimes, we have more pure air and freedom.

Everyone boosts his own state, so here's to Michigan, my Michigan, the state I was born and raised in, although I have lived out west on the prairies when the prairie wolves howled around our door, and have also been in Ontario, but Michigan is yet best to me.

Lucy and Coonie, you're all right. I like to see a girl paddle her own canoe. — "One of Michigan's Wild Roses"

Come again and come often.—M. H.

POOR FOOL REPLIES

Miss C. C. H., of N. Y., evidently has it in for us men folk. I am inclined to believe she was not in a very good humor when she was writing. I will admit some of us are "narrow-minded, although occasionally you will come across one who could be classed otherwise.

I am not going to criticise ladies' dresses; they can wear them as narrow as they please, as far as I am concerned. However, when they go to an extreme, which they do quite frequently, it's quite amusing to watch them. C. C. H. also says she wears narrow skirts because they are becoming; she also calls us "poor fools" because we are inclined to "talk loud" to attract the ladies. I believe if the ladies wouldn't dress quite so "becomingly," there wouldn't be so many "poor fools" in this world.—Poor Fool, from Mich.

ALL MARRIED

I have been waiting and hoping that someone would say a word of defense for the poor women. They just have to hear what the men say about them, but I am thankful that the men cannot keep them from talking back.

I would like to have a talk with "Bachelor of Tennessee." I wear narrow skirts, and I think they are becoming. If he doesn't like them, it is a wonder that he looks at them. The styles in men's clothing change as often as the ladies', but I guess they think that the ladies should wear the same kind of dresses that their grandmothers wore. I hardly think he will, but if "Bachelor of Tennessee" should have to purchase the narrow skirts for a wife, it would be much cheaper than to purchase one that contained about ten yards of material.

I think that many of the men could better employ their time than talking about woman's dress. I am glad to say that the ladies of dear old North Carolina don't have to hear what the bachelors say, for there are no bachelors here. It is bad enough to hear the young men, but when a bachelor is aroused—well, ladies, what do you have to say?—Country Lass from N. C.

Cheer-Up Row

Mrs. Emma Kramer, Upper Sandusky, O., R. R. No. 2, is a shut-in and would enjoy favors, especially cards. Her birthday is in October.—A. A., Ohio.

Mamie Morrison, 18, November 24, Point Pleasant, Va., asks for her twin. Would like a card from each state in the Union. Will answer all received.

My mother, Mrs. C. S. Lattea, Hurst, W. Va., has been blind for 28 years. A card and a kind word from any of the Blade readers would cheer her up and be greatly appreciated. I am 22 years old. Would enjoy cards from readers. —Grace Lattea.

POEMS WANTED

The Poor Married Man, to Chas. A. Glenn, Welpen, Ind.

Grigsby Station.

Auntie Doleful.

The Teacher's Diadem.

The Trundle Bed, to Mrs. Emily Spriggs, Seabeck, Wash.

Robin's Coming Home, Mother.

Would You Leave Your Home, Robin?

Three Leaves of Shamrock and Just Before the Battle, Mother, to Miss Hazel Smith, Parkersburg, W. Va.

House by the Side of the Road, and The Wild White Rose, to T. P. Reilly, Cochecton, N. Y.

I'm Saddest When I Sing; I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen; The Mocking Bird; When the Bees Are in the Hive I'll Come to You; The Letter That Never Came; I'll Be All Smiles Tonight. These six songs to Mrs. H. D. Fisk, Pontiac, Mich.

Over the Hill to the Poorhouse; Betsey and I Are Out, and How Betsey and I Made Up, to B. C. Judd, Dononsbury, Ky.

The Life Boat, containing this line, "Been out in the lifeboat often? Aye, aye, sir—oft enough," to Miss Clara Nemeier, Lacona, N. Y.

Johnstown Flood, The Bride's Farewell, Annie's and Willie's Prayer, The Letter Edged in Black, to Miss Mildred Durst, Transfer, Pa.

St. Nick's Visit to the School the Day Before Christmas, to Mrs. Joe Wolfe, Custer, S. Dak. Joe Bowers.

That Good Old U. S. A.

Our Cook Book

Green Tomato Pie.—Take two tomatoes, just turning ripe, and two that are green; remove the skins and chop fine, then add to this three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, 3 of sweet cream, one of butter, rounded up, and a pinch of allspice to suit taste. Pour this into pan lined with crust, have another crust ready for top. Bake as you do other pie.—Mrs. R. McK., Iowa.

Will you kindly give the recipe and correct method for combining the ingredients of chess pie?—F. M., Pa.

Father's Day

Don't forget to write about Father on November 12. Give him a boost, and tell something good he has done for you.

Father, write and give us some suggestions for living. Tell us some of your hard experiences, and how you overcame them. What has been your greatest help in life? Let's have a big Father's Day.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Daughter of T. R. Is Aiding Wounded

MRS. RICHARD DERBY
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Dr. Richard Derby, son-in-law of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, and his wife, who was Miss Ethel Roosevelt, are now caring for the wounded in Paris. Dr. Derby has gone as one of the six surgeons requested by Dr. Joseph A. Blake to help in the work of the American ambulance corps in Paris and Mrs. Derby will do all she can in an unofficial capacity. Their son, Richard, Jr., is at Oyster Bay to remain with Colonel Roosevelt's family until the Derbys return, probably in about two months.

SOME POINTERS

By Elizabeth.

I wish happiness to everyone.

It is never smart to say unkind things.

There would be fewer seamy sides to life, if we all tried to keep our right side uppermost.

More often than not "broken-hearted" means fractured pride.

Face life fearlessly, and you will discover how little there is to fear.

Always, always, if things have gone wrong, you may begin over and go right.

Now really, is there any lasting satisfaction in "roasting" anyone?

It is you alone who can read the writing on your heart. See to it that it is good reading.

You can help make life one glad, sweet song by letting the other fellow have his way once in a while.

God gave you brains to think good thoughts with. Use the gift for what it was intended.

A lady may always be a lady, no matter what the conduct of the other fellow.

When you get that lonesome feeling hunt somebody to do something for.

Avoid talking of illness as much as if it were something that cannot be mentioned in polite society. You know, without being told, how much worse you feel after you have been comparing symptoms with some fellow sufferer.

Have faith, have faith in those you love. Never badger them by demanding explanations.

It is better to say "I hope," than "I fear."

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Three Friends.

We are three boys of 18, readers of the Blade and think it is a grand old paper. We are lovers of horseback riding and all kinds of sport. We live among the mountains of Virginia. It is great sport to go camping and visiting the large caves. We are very well pleased with our mountain home and would not exchange for city life. We are lovers of cards and photos and would like to exchange both with the Blade boys and girls.—Jennings and Rabbi Lee and Glenn Reynolds, New Castle, Va.

Indiana Boost.

Here comes another booster from the "Hoosier" state. Why don't some more of you Hoosiers wake up and write? Agriculture is the occupation of more than half the people of the state. Indianapolis, our state capital, is one of the largest inland railroad centers in the world. One of the best courthouses in the United States has been built in Fort Wayne. There is where General Wayne built his fort in 1795. The lorgest wagon works and the largest plow works in the world are established in South Bend. Valparaiso is the seat of a normal school which has an attendance of 4,000 students, being the largest school of its kind in the United States. The Tippecanoe battleground is seven miles north of Lafayette. Elwood is the seat of the largest tin plate factory in the world. Riley, the famous "Hoosier poet," was born and brought up in Indiana In 1910 the population of Indiana was 2,700,816.

I think it would be fine to have Elizabeth's favorite flower for peace day. I will be one who will not forget Elizabeth soon. I agree with Bachelor from Tennessee in all he said. I think we should dress modest and neatly.—Ida Grosh, 18, 131 Cleveland ave., Elkhart, Ind.

Beware of Dance Halls.

The Bible says: "Watch, therefore, for you know neither the day nor the hour in which the Son of Man cometh." I should hate very much to be in a dance hall when He should come, for scarcely ever a dance passes but a drunken bunch is cursing and fighting. I would advise anyone who has never entered a dance hall, never to enter one. Because there will never be any good come from it. But be always found doing your duty for the upbuilding of the cause of Christ. I agree with Bachelor.—B. G. S.

The Peewee Nest.

I am a farmer boy of 12 years of age; I live in the dear old state of Tennessee. My father owns a farm, but he does not farm it, as he is a rural mail carrier. I love to have the birds build their nests in the yard. I have a bird house which has many rooms. There is a little peewee which builds her nest in the boxing of the house every year. I have 2 pets, one a dog named Trixy and a chicken named Doodie. My hobbies are hunting and fishing. I am also fond of horseback riding.—Foy Walker, Johnson City, Tenn.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Dessie L. Ball, St. George, W. Va., has a birthday Nov. 18. Would like a postcard shower. Her hobby is reading good books. She is 15 years old.

Ola Smith, 14, Kline, W. Va., is a bird lover whose hobbies are reading and helping her mother. Ola is a very useful little girl, for she not only helps with the housework, but she assists her father in summer with the farm work. Our family has a host of helpful boys and girls. Some of you might write to Ola and exchange ideas.

Mabel Clark, 11, October 29, Woyland, N. Y., has for pets a cat tiger and a sheep and her baby lamb. Mabel visited her aunt Mae's at Saratoga Springs and while in Albany visited the state capital.

Amos Wittig, Ulster, Pa., would like to exchange post card views.

Leona Clark, 13, Schobarie, N. Y., lives in the Catskill mountains. She goes to school in the village of Breakabeen, which is all surrounded by mountains. The school house is in the bank of a river where there is fine fishing and skating in season.

Ralph Bolan, Luroy, Va., wants two songs, Silver Bell and Casey Jones.

Elwood R. Barrett, 10, lives on a mountain where the snow is very deep.

Esta F. Bryner, 11, Nov. 29, Penbro, W. Va., is one of seven children. She likes to ride horseback and to take care of chickens. She has 130 chickens and some of them she has named.

Esther Moore, 18, Oct. 1, Euchee, Tenn., loves the **Peace Page** and would enjoy cards.

POETS' CORNER

OLD ACE

Author Unknown.

Can any pleasure in life compare
With a charming drive in the balmy air?
A buggy light with shimmering wheel,
Springs whose resistance you barely feel,
A spirited horse of royal breed,
With just a little more stye and speed
Than any you meet, and it matters not
If his gait be pace or swinging trot.

The tassel sways on the graceful whip
You grasp the rein with a tighter grip,
Your horse is off for a splendid dash,
And needs no touch of the urging lash;
You feel the puff of the startled air.
It floats his mane and it lifts your hair,
The hoof marks time in its measured beat
For the swelling nostrils that scorn defeat.

One glorious day in the balmy spring,
Jack Dare was out with his new horse, King;
Though both were rich, it was his design
To buy him a faster horse than mine.
By his side the sweetest girl in town,
Of handsome features and eyes so brown,
That gazing in where the lashes curled
Was like a view of another world
Where the angels live and the angels sing,
And she was one one that had lost her wings,
And came to earth just to let me see
How sweet the angels in heaven may be.
I envied the breeze of its constant bliss
Of fanning her cheeks to steal a kiss.

I loved the girl when we both were young,
But getting older I had lost my tongue.
I learned in college Latin and Greek,
But Cupid's language I could not speak,
While Jack was perfect in Cupid's art,
The only language he knew by heart.
I envied Jack in his ride that day,
And jogged old Spot in a leisurely way
That two miles to the sulphur spring,
To test the speed of his new horse, King.

Jack took the lead and it touched his pride,
For the fastest horse and the fanciest bride
Had been his boast! Did I pass him by?
My heart, I reckon, could answer why—
I'm almost certain I lost the race
By laggin behind to look at Grace.

Jack seemed more proud of his horse that day
Than he was of Grace, which made me say:
"Be sure of your game before you boast,
From dead defeat there may rise a ghost.
I'll race you back to town," said I,
"For Grace's glove," but he made reply:
"What use to you is the senseless glove
From the soft white hand of the girl I love?
Suppose you win!" he laughed in my face,
"You get the mitten and I get Grace."
Said I: "Trophy I would so prize"—
And I caught a look from her soft brown eyes
That drove the rest of it out of my head,
I don't remember just what I said.

Jack laughed till his eyes were wet,
"Increase the wager, I'll take the bet."
"My glove," said Grace, "and the hand within
Shall be the prize of the one to win!"
I looked at Jack, but he didn't chaff,
He didn't smile and he didn't laugh!
"Must I, then, race you for such a bride,
And carry the load beside?"

"I'll carry," said I, "the precious load."
Her bright eyes flashed and her fair cheeks glowed,
She took her seat with little ado;
I tucked the robe and my heart in, too!
Said I: "Old Spot," as I stroked his neck,
And rubbed his nose and loosened his check,
"She's Bob's own Grace if you do your best."
He pricked his ears just as if he guessed
The time had come when his master's need
Had staked all happiness on his speed.

When all was ready Grace shouted "Go!"
A word both horses seemed to know.
You heard the hoof with his measured sway,
Pacing along the great highway,
You saw the swell of the parting side,
The pink that glows in the nostrils wide.
I knew Old Spot, if he kept that pace,
Would win my choice of the human race.
No word was spoken between us two!
The tongue is silent when hope is new.
A mile—a mile and a half we sped
And still Old Spot is a neck ahead.

Jack touched his horse with his tasseled whip.
Then Gracie, pursing her rosy lips,
Uttered sound like a lover's kiss;
The world is ruled by a sound like this,
To urge a horse is a capital plan
And often used to encourage man.
But she never dreamed she had let me in
To her heart's fond wish that I should win.

The only time in the race she spoke
Was when, over-urged, Jack's trotter broke.
"He's running his horse, and that's not fair,"
And blushing up to her auburn hair
She grabbed the whip from my willing hand,
A move that Jack seemed to understand,
For she raised it high, as much as to say,
"Well, running's a game that two can play."
So she brought him down to an honest trot,
But he couldn't keep up with dear Old Spot,
Who forged ahead when he saw the whip,
And passed the goal with never a skip.

I know the horse is a trifle old
But you can't buy him with all your gold.
My Gracie loves him and pats his neck.
And says he is the best card in the deck,
And rubs his nose till he kisses her face.
She has changed his name to dear old Ace,
And says "It's the proper thing,
For it takes the Ace to beat the King."
As she purses her lips for the well known smack,
"I'm glad the Queen didn't take the Jack."

ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH

'Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfields,
In the distance looms the woodland, clear and cool;
Oftentimes my thoughts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons—Nature's school.
But one thing there is missing from the picture,
Without her face it seems to incomplete;
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet.

Chorus.

Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new-mown hay;
Through the sycamores the candlelights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away.

Many years have passed since I strolled by the river
Arm in arm with sweetheart Mary by my side;
It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her,
It was there I begged of her to be my bride.
Long years have passed since I strolled through the churchyard
She's sleeping now, my angel Mary dear;
I loved her, but she thought I didn't mean it,
Still I'd give my future were she only here.

Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.

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DESERTION

Kindly tell what punishment is accorded deserters from the United States amry or navy.—E. A. M., Mitchell, Ind.

In the United States, desertion in time of war from the army or navy is subject to court-martial, which nearly always means a sentence of death. Desertion under ordinary conditions is punishable by a dishonorable discharge and five years' hard labor. The United States government offers a monetary reward for the arrest, usually ranging from $20 to $30. In every civilized country the laws of desertion are always severe upon the man who abandons his duty, punishing him with the hardest discipline and sometimes death.

A man who was a deserter and never pardoned could be arrested and court-martialed, but it is very doubtful if the government would consider it worth the trouble after so many years. However, a deserter has forfeited his right to vote and hold office, and this penalty can be enforced against any deserter.

BENEDICT ARNOLD

Please give what information you can concerning the earlier life of Benedict Arnold before the Revolutionary War.—J. W. V., Virginia, Ill.

Benedict Arnold was born at Norwich, Conn., January 14, 1741. He was the fourth of the name, William Arnold, his earliest American ancestor, having settled on the Providence Plantations in 1636. Benedict Arnold's father was a ship owner and, for some time, sea captain. Benedict was fairly educated and, besides learning the ordinary English branches, acquired a fair knowledge of the classics. He is said to have been, physically, very attractive, but of an insubordinate nature, proud, willful and sensitive, and when only 15 years of age, during the French and Indian War, he ran away from home. He joined the colonial army which had been fitted out for an expedition in the north, and went with it as far as Lake George. But he found army life less to his satisfaction than he had anticipated, and accordingly manifested his natural disposition by deserting and making his way home through the wilderness. On returning to Norwich he is said to have entered the apothecary shop of Dr. Lathrop, who appears to have been satisfied with him, as he gave Arnold 500 pounds sterling at the close of their connection. He then removed to New Haven, Conn., where he engaged in business as a druggist and bookseller, and from 1763 to 1767 continued in that line with considerable success. On February 22, 1767, he married Margaret Mansfield, who died in 1775. From 1767 to the outbreak of the war Arnold engaged in many adventures and speculations, by which he accumulated considerable property. He owned vessels and carried on a trade, sometimes with Canada and sometimes with the West Indies, occasionally going to sea himself in command. It is also stated that during this period he made a visit to England. At the outbreak of the war he was captain of a company of volunteers at New Haven.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

Kindly give an account of the Franco-Prussian war?—F. B. R., Ulster, Pa.

The Franco-Prussian or Franco-German war was the conflict between France and Germany in 1870-71. The success of Prussia in its war with Austria, and the political ascendancy it thereby gained in Germany, convinced Napoleon III. that he could with difficulty maintain himself as emperor of France, seeing that this position depended on maintaining his empire as the leading continental power. French attempts to conclude an alliance with Prussia were frustrated by Bismarck. A request, followed by positive demands, that King William should order Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to withdraw his acceptance of the Spanish crown was met with a declination; nor would the king, to appease the French people, declare openly that he approved of the renunciation the prince had voluntarily made. This last refusal and distorted accounts of the various negotiations laid before the French assembly, led that body to believe that France had been grossly affronted, and on July 19 war was declared. The Prussian chief of staff, Von Moltke, had already planned a campaign against France, and the success of that of 1870-71 was largely due to his genius as an organizer.

The French corps ready for battle in the beginning of August numbered hardly more than 250,000 men, and the corps stood too far apart when the fighting began to give each other sufficient support. Three powerful German armies were formed. The first conflict took place August 4 at Weissenburg and the French were defeated. On the same day they were defeated at Saarbrucken. Every available man in France was now called into active service. Bazaine became commander-in-chief instead of the emperor, and it was decided that the French army should retreat from the Moselle to Verdun. On the 14th the retreat began, but the forces were attacked by a brigade, and the battle of Courcelles developed, in which the French lost about 4,000 and the German 5,000, but the latter were victorious. On the 16th the bloodiest battle of the war, Vionville, ensued, in which the loss on each side comprised about 16,000. Bazaine was now compelled to remain at Metz on the defensive; but on the 18th the battle of Gravelotte took place, the result of which was that the French army was shut up in Metz, and the investment of the city began. An army of 140,000 men at Chalons, under Napoleon III., MacMahon and Wimpffen, moved north, hoping to relieve Bazaine. This was attacked September 1 at Bazeilles, and further engaged near Sedan by an army of 250,000 under direct command of William I. The next day the emperor and 84,833 men capitulated, and the investment of Paris followed; on September 27 Metz capitulated; Strassburg fell October 27; the French were defeated at various points, and every important strategical point was occupied by German troops. Paris, threatened by starvation, capitulated by the Treaty of Versailles February 17, by the terms of which Alsace and the largest part of Lorraine were ceded and narly $1,000,000,000 was to be paid as war indemnity. On February 28 the German troops evacuated Paris, and on May 10 the definitive treaty of peace was concluded at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

THE MULE-FOOT HOG

Kindly give what information you can concerning the mule-foot hog.—W. J. A., New Baltimore, N. Y.

In the mule-foot hog the hoof is single. Its origin is obscure, being attributed by some to a cross of a Berkshire boar on a native razorback sow in Arkansas, previous to 1900, and by others to introductions from various foreign countries. The National Mule-foot Hog Record Association, organized in Indiana, makes the following statements: Foot solid, short smooth, enabling the animal to carry its own weight with ease; color black, with white points admissable; boar two years and over should not weigh 500 pounds, sow same age, 450 pounds. It is neither a lard nor a bacon hog, but a medium between the two.

JOAN OF ARC

I would like to have a sketch of the life of Joan of Arac.—L. M. V., Illinois.

Joan of Arc, or Jeanne d'Arc, to give the French form, known as the Maid of Orleans, was a French peasant girl born about 1411, burned at the stake at Rouen in 1431. She received no instruction, and was of course densely ignorant, as were all of the peasants of that day. She was accustomed to all farm work, but her especial duties were tending sheep and riding horses to water. She was devout and intensely superstitious. She was born at Domremy in Lorraine, now a province of Germany. Civil dissensions at the time were rending France. The peasants at Domremy sympathized with the Orleans party. Joan shared the political excitement and was also a religious enthusiast. At the age of 13 she began to believe herself the subject of supernatural visitations, and declared she heard voices and saw visions. There was an old tradition that a girl from the forests of Lorraine would one day save France; and when she heard of the disasters that were befalling her country, Joan felt herself impelled to offer her services to the Dauphin, assured that in her the tradition would find its fulfilment. Having proven her power to the king's satisfaction, by singling him out, though disguised, from a hundred knights who were present, Joan was sent to the army. She appeared in camp clad in a suit of white armor and mounted on a war horse; her head was unhelmeted, and her long black hair fell down around her shoulders. The rough men-at-arms received her with enthusiasm, and at her bidding left off their profanity and evil habits. She marched at their head, displayed a consecrated banner, and effected an entrance into Orleans with a supply of provisions for the famishing citizens. From this moment success deserted the standard of the English; their forts fell into the hands of Joan and the siege was soon raised. For her heroism in relieving the beleaguered city, Joan was called the Maid of Orleans. Charles was subsequently crowned at Rheims, while the Maid stood by his side in complete armor. Having now performed her double mission she knelt at his feet and prayed for her discharge. But Charles induced her to remain and for a sad fate. She was captured by the English, condemned for witchcraft and burned at the stake. The ungrateful king offered no ransom, proposed no exchange for the maid who had saved his crown. His end was almost as terrible as hers; he starved himself to death from the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Louis XI. The English profited little by the execution of Joan. "We are lost," was the prediction of one of their own number who witnessed her death; "we have burned a saint." One by one their conquests were forced from them, and when the Hundred Years' War ended in 1451, Calais alone remained in their possession.

CIPRIANO CASTRO

Please give a biographical sketch of the life of Cipriano Castro of Venezuela.—L. G. H., Willbraham, Mass.

Cipriano Castro, president of Venezuela and military leader, was born about 1855. His parents were peasants. He attended school in Capacha. He took a very active part in Liberal politics while he was still very young. The so-called "Battle of Capacho," in 1866, against Morales was his first military success. He remained the leader of the Liberal party in his state until 1892, when Crespo began his battle against Andueza. Castro supported Andueza's cause. He was victorious in the battle of Tariba in 1892, defeating Morales, who was now supporting Crespo. In Caracas, however, the insurgents triumphed, Crespo entering the capital in 1892. Castro withdrew to Colombia, where he bought a farm, on which he raised cattle for the next seven or eight years. He refused to take the office as head of the customhouse at Puerto Cabello, which was offered him by Crespo. However, he promised Crespo not to join his enemies or attack his government. Andrade succeeded Crespo and Castro went to Caracas to call on the new president. Accounts of this visit differ. Castro's partisans assert that he again refused the tender of an office under the government; according to another version, he was insulted and left vowing vengeance. When he returned home, friends and relatives of Andrade procured from the Colombia government an order for his arrest. After two months of hiding, he invaded Venezuela in 1869 with only 60 men. He soon collected a force of about 1,500. Castro was victorious in several skirmishes; in one he defeated Morales again. Castro laid siege to San Christobal, where Penalosa was strongly entrenched. About 6,000 men under Fernandez were sent against Castro from Caracas. An indecisive engagement occurred. Then Castro left Fernandez in the rear and marched toward the capital, defeating several government forces on the way. Andrade having fled, Castro entered the city and declared himself "supreme military leader." He also released Hernandez. The constituent assembly made him provisonal president in 1901, and in 1902 he was elected president for a term of six years, but his duty continued to be that of military leader. Hernandez promptly revolted and was put back into prison. Clestino Peraza was the next rebel; after him came Matos, who planned to gain the support of foreign governments. He resigned the presidency temporarily in 1906.

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Must Wipe Out Causes of War, Says Roosevelt

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the third of a series of articles by Theodore Roosevelt, dealing with the war in Europe.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FROM what we have so far considered, two things are evident. First, it is quite clear that in the world, as it is at this moment situated, it is literally criminal, literally a crime against the nation, not to be adequately and thoroughly prepared in advance, so as to guard ourselves and hold our own in war. We should have a much better army than at present, including especially a far larger reserve upon which to draw in time of war. We should have first-class fortifications, especially on the canal and in Hawaii. Most important of all, we should not only have a good navy, but should have it continually exercised in maneuvering. At present our navy does not begin to have the maneuvering in fleet formation indispensable to its efficiency.

Of all the lessons hitherto taught by the war, the most essential for us to take to heart is that taught by the catastrophe that has befallen Belgium. One side of this catastrophe, one lesson taught by Belgium's case, is the immense gain in the self-respect of a people that has dared to fight heroically in the face of certain disaster and possible defeat. Every Belgian throughout the world carries his head higher now than he has ever carried it before, because of the proof of virile strength that his people have given. In the world at large there is not the slightest interest concerning Luxemburg's ultimate fate; there is nothing more than amusement as to the discussion whether Japan or Germany is most to blame in connection with the infringement of Chinese neutrality. This is because neither China nor Luxemburg has been able and willing effectively to stand for her own rights. At this moment Luxemburg is enjoying "peace"—the peace of death. But Belgium has stood for her own rights. She has shown heroism, courage, and self-sacrifice, and great though the penalty the ultimate reward will be greater still.

Should Emulate Belgium.

If ever this country is attacked and drawn into war as Belgium, through no fault of her own, was drawn into war, I hope most earnestly that she will emulate Belgium's courage, and this she cannot do, unless she is prepared in advance, as Belgium was prepared. In one point, as I have already stated, I very earnestly hope that she will go beyond Belgium. If any great city, such as New York or San Francisco, Boston or Seattle, is held for ransom by a foreign foe, I earnestly hope that Americans, within the city and without, will insist that not one dollar of ransom shall be paid, and will gladly acquiesce in the absolute destruction of the city, by fire or in any other manner, rather than see a dollar paid into the war chest of our foes for the further prosecution of the war against us. Napoleon the Great made many regions pay for their own conquest and the conquest of the nations to which they belonged. But Spain and Russia would not pay, and the burning of Moscow and the defense of Saragossa marked the two great stages in the turn of the tide against him. The prime lesson of this war is that no nation can preserve its own self-respect, or the good-will of other nations, unless it keeps itself ready to exact justice from others, precisely as it should keep itself eager and willing to do justice to others.

Must Find New Method.

The second lesson is the utter inadequacy of existing peace and neutrality treaties, and of all the treaties conceived in the spirit of the all-inclusive arbitration treaties recently adopted at Washington; and, in fact, of all treaties which do not put potential force behind the treaty, which do not create some kind of international police power to stand behind international sense of right as expressed in some competent tribunal.

It now remains to consider whether there is not—and I believe there is—some method which will bring nearer the day when international war of the kind hitherto waged and now waging between nations shall be relegated to that past which contains the kind of private war that was habitually waged between individuals up to the end of the Middle Ages. By degrees the work of a national police has been substituted for the exercise of the right of private war. The growth of sentiment in favor of peace within each nation accomplished little until an effective police force was put back of the sentiment. There are a few communities where such a police force is almost non-existent, although always latent in the shape of a sheriff's posses or something of the kind. In all big communities, however, in all big cities, law is observed, innocent and lawabiding and peaceful people are protected and the disorderly and violent classes prevented from a riot of mischief and wrong-doing, only by the presence of an efficient police force. Some analogous international police force must be created if war between nations is to be minimized as war between individuals has been minimized.

Wrongs Must Be Redressed.

It is, of course, essential that, if this end is to be accomplished, we shall face facts with the understanding of what they really signify. Not the slightest good is done by hysterical outcries for a peace which would consecrate wrong or leave wrongs unredressed. Little or nothing would be gained by a peace which merely stopped this war for the moment and left untouched all the causes that have brought it about. A peace which left the wrongs of Belgium unredressed, which did not leave her independent and secured against further wrong-doing, and which did not provide measures hereafter to safeguard all peaceful nations against suffering the fate that Belgium has suffered, would probably be mischievous rather than beneficial in its ultimate effects. It is perfectly possible to take the view that, as conditions now are, Germany, from the standpoint of the preservation of her national life, may have felt it necessary to act as she did toward Belgium, and yet also to take the view that Belgium has been terribly wronged, and that the civilized world owes it to itself to see that this wrong is redressed, and that steps are taken which will guarantee that hereafter conditions shall not be permitted to become such as either to require or to permit such action. Surely all good and honest men who are lovers of peace and who do not use the great words "Love of Peace" to cloak their own folly and timidity must agree that Peace is to be made the handmaiden of Righteousness, or else that it is worthless.

The Attitude of England.

England's attitude in going to war in defense of Belgium's rights, according to its guarantee, was not only strictly proper, but represents the only kind of action that ever will make a neutrality treaty or peace treaty or arbitration treaty worth the paper on which it is written. The published dispatches of the British government show that Sir Edward Grey clearly, emphatically, and scrupulously declined to commit his government to war until it became imperative to do so if Great Britain was to fulfill, as her honor and interests alike demanded, her engagements on behalf of the neutrality of Belgium. Of course, as far as Great Britain is concerned, she would not be honorably justified in making peace unless this object was achieved. The case of Belgium in this war stands by itself. As regards all the other powers, it is not only possible to make out a real case in favor of each nation on each side, but it is also quite possible to show that, under existing conditions, each nation was driven by its vital interests to do what it did.

The real nature of the problem we have ahead of us can only be grasped if this attitude of the severl powers is thoroughly understood. To paint the kaiser as a devil, merely bent on gratifying a wicked thirst for bloodshed, is an absurdity, and worse than an absurdity. I believe the history will declare that the kaiser acted in conformity with the feelings of the German people, and as he sincerely believed the interests of his people demanded; and, as often before in his personal and family life, he and his family have given honorable proof that they possess the qualities that are characteristic of the German people. Every one of his sons went to the war, not nominally, but to face every danger and hardship. Two of his sons hastily married the girls to whom they were betrothed, and immediately afterward left for the front.

Patriotism of Germans.

This was a fresh illustration of one of the most striking features of the outbreak of the war in Germany. In tens of thousands of cases, the officers and enlisted men who were engaged married immediately before starting for the front. In many of the churches there were long queues of brides waiting for the ceremony, so as to enable their lovers to marry them just before they responded to the order that meant that they might have to sacrifice everything, including life, for the nation. A nation that shows such a spirit is assuredly a great nation. The efficiency of the German organization, the results of the German preparation in advance, were strikingly shown in the powerful movement of the first six weeks of the war. Not only is this organization, this preparedness, highly creditable to Germany, but even more creditable is the spirit lying behind the organization. The men and women of Germany, from the highest to the lowest, have shown a splendid patriotism and abnegation of self. In reading of their attitude, it is impossible not to feel a thrill of admiration for the stern courage and lofty disinterestedness which this great crisis laid bare in the souls of the people. I most earnestly hope that we Americans, if ever the need may arise, will show similar qualities.

It is idle to say that this is not a people's war. The intensity of conviction in the righteousness of their several causes shown by the several peoples is a prime factor for consideration, if we are to take efficient means to try to prevent a repetition of this incredible world tragedy. History may decide in any war that one or the other party was wrong and yet also decide that the highest qualities and powers of the human soul were shown by that party. We here in the United States have now grown practically to accept this view as regards our own civil war, and we feel an equal pride in the high devotion to the right, as it was given each man to see the right, shown alike by the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray.

The English feel that in this war they fight not only for themselves, but for principle, for justice, for civilization, for a real and lasting world peace. Great Britain is backed by the great free democracies that under her flag have grown up in Canada, in Australia, in South Africa. She feels that she stands for the liberties and rights of weak nations everywhere. One of the most striking features of the war is the way in which the varied peoples of India have sprung to arms to defend the British empire.

The Russians regard the welfare of their whole people as at stake. The Russian Liberals believe that success for Russia means an end of militarism in Europe. They believe that the Pole, the Jew, the Finn, the man of the Caucasus, will each and all be enfranchised, that the advance of justice and right in Russia will be immeasurably furthered by the triumph of the Russian people in this contest, and that the conflict was essential, not only to Russian national life, but to the growth of freedom and justice within her boundaries.

Teuton Against Slav.

The people of Germany believe that they are engaged primarily in a fight for life of the Teuton against the Slav, of civilization against what they regard as a vast menacing flood of barbarism. They went to war because they believed the war was an absolute necessity, not merely to German well-being, but to German national existence. They sincerely feel that the nations of western Europe are traitors to the cause of Occidental civilization, and that they themselves are fighting, each man for his own hearthstone, for his own wife and children, and all for the future existence of the generations yet to come.

The French feel with passionate conviction that this is the last stand of France, and that if she does not now succeed and is again trampled under foot, her people will lose for all time their place in the forefront of that great modern civilization of which the debt to France is literally incalculable.

To each of these peoples, the war seems a crusade against threatening wrong, and each man fervently believes in the justice of his cause. Moreover, each combatant fights with that terrible determination to destroy the opponent which springs from fear. It is not the fear which any one of these powers has inspired that offers the difficult problem. It is the fear which each of them genuinely feels. Russia believes that a quarter of the Slav people will be trodden under the heel of the Germans, unless she succeeds. France and England believe that their very existence depends on the destruction of the German menace. Germany believes that unless she can so cripple, and, if possible, destroy her western foes, as to make them harmless in the future, she will be unable hereafter to protect herself against the mighty Slav people on her eastern boundary and will be reduced to a condition of international impotence. Some of her leaders may be influenced by worse motives; but the motives above given are, I believe, those that influence the great mass of Germans, and these are in their essence merely the motives of patriotism, of devotion to one's people and one's native land.

We nations who are outside ought to recognize both the reality of this fear felt by each nation for others, together with the real justification for its existence. Yet we can not sympathize with that fear-borne anger which would vent itself in the annihilation of the conquered. The right attitude is to limit militarism, to destroy the menace of militarism, but to preserve the national integrity of each nation. The contestants are the great civilized peoples of Europe and Asia. Japan's part in the war has been slight. She has in this contest borne herself with scrupulous regard not only to the rights but to the feelings of the people of the United States; and from all questions of the politics of this generation and possibly even of the next generation, and looking at matters from the standpoint of the ages, Japan's progress should be welcomed by every enlightened friend of humanity because of the promise it contains for the regeneration of Asia. All that is necessary in order to remove every particle of apprehension caused by this progress is to do what ought to be done in reference to her no less than in reference to European and American powers, namely, to develop a world policy which shall guarantee each nation against any menace that might otherwise be held for it in the growth and progress of another nation.

The destruction of Russia is not thinkable, but if it were, it would be a most frightful calamity. The Slavs are a young people, of limitless possibilities, which, from various causes have not been able to develop as rapidly as the peoples of central and western Europe. They have grown in civilization until their further advance has become something greatly to be desired, because it will be a factor of immense importance in the welfare of the world. All that is necessary is for Russia to throw aside the spirit of absolutism developed in her during the centuries of Mongol dominion. She will then found doing what no other race can do and what it is of peculiar advantage to the English speaking peoples that she should do.

As for crushing Germany or crippling her and reducing her to political impotence, such an action would be a disaster to mankind. The Germans are not merely our brothers; they are largely ourselves. The debt we owe to German blood is great; the debt we owe to German thought and to German example, not only in governmental administration, but in all the practical work of life, is even greater. Every generous heart, and every far-seeing mind throughout the world should rejoice in the existence of a stable, united and powerful Germany, too strong to fear aggression and too just to be a source of fear to its neighbors.

Position of France Unique.

As for France, she has occupied, in the modern world, a position as unique as Greece in the world of antiquity. To have her broken or cowed would mean a loss today as great as the loss that was suffered by the world when the creative genius of the Greek passed away with his loss of political power and material greatness. The world can not spare France.

Now the danger to each of these great and splendid civilizations arises far more from the fear that each feels than from the fear that each inspires. Belgium's case stands apart. She inspired no fear. No peace should be made until her wrongs have been redressed, and the likelihood of the repetition of such wrongs provided against. She has suffered incredibly because the fear among the plain German people, among the Socialists for instance, of the combined strength of France and Russia made them acquiesce in and support the policy of the military party, which was to disregard the laws of international morality and the plain and simple rights of the Belgian people.

It is idle merely to make speeches and write essays against this fear, because at present the fear has a real basis. At present each nation has cause for the fear it feels. Each nation has cause to believe that its national life is in peril unless it is able to take the national life of one or more of its foes or at least hopelessly to cripple that foe. The causes of the fear must be removed or, no matter what peace may be patched up today or what new treaties may be negotiated tomorrow, these causes will at some future day bring out the same results, bring about a repetition of this same awful tragedy.

War Crisis Kills King of Roumania

NOT all of war's tragedies are confined to the fields of conflict. Charles I., king of Roumania and member of the House of Hohenzollern, died Saturday, October 10. The succession falls to Prince Ferdinand, a son of Charles' brother, Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

At the beginning of the war King Charles was inclined to side with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and was reported ready to cast his lot with those countries, but such a course encountered strong opposition in Roumania, particularly in the legislature.

Because of a promise he had made to Germany, King Charles desired to mobolize the Roumanian army to assist Germany in the war.

A story published at that time related that when King Charles asked the cabinet to order a mobilization of the army one of the ministers replied:

"We are quite willing if it is against Austria."

King Charles turned to him and said:

"I gave my word to Emperor William and a Hohenzollern keeps his word."

The president of the council here interposed, saying:

"The country knows no Hohenzollern. It knows only the King of Roumania, who does not have to give his word to anyone whatsoever."

King Charles then decided to call a council of the crown with the ex-ministers in attendance, but only one sided with him in favor of Germany. It was reported that the king tried at once to persuade General Averesco to attempt a coup d'etat and arrest the minister, but General Averesco refused, saying:

"Sire, you would be the first victim of such an attempt."

Numerous superior officers in the Roumanian army were reported to have declared they would desert and join the Russian army rather than fight for Austria. Soon afterward it was predicted that King Charles was preparing to abdicate.

The succession to the throne of Roumania, in the event of the king remaining childless, was settled by the constitution upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmarigen, Leopold renounced his rights in favor of his son, Prince Wilhelm, but Prince Wilhelm renounced his rights in 1888 in favor of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, who was born in 1865.

"From the comencement of this European conflict the Roumanian people have been hostile to Germany and Austria," said Jonnesco. "This hostility is pushing the people to drastic action. The cry is for a greater Roumania and the liberation of our brothers in Transylvania. Undoubtedly the situation has placed King Charles in a dilemma, for he already has made his choice between his duty as king of a free people and his duty as a Hohenzollern.

"When Russia proposed to King Charles that he occupy Transylvania and Bukowina he refused, declaring his troops were needed to guard the frontier. Bukowina, which is as Roumanian a Transylvania, is now occupied by Russian troops and has been declared a Russian province.

"This policy of King Charles will give him in history the role of a traitor to the interests of his country, although he is a hero in his stanchness to the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg traditions."

At the age of 30 King Charles, then a prince, paid court to Princess Elizabeth of Wied, with whom he fell in love at sight at Cologne. The marriage was celebrated in 1869.

The queen has since become beloved among her people for her devotion to good works and famous throughout the world as a poet, with the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva."

A boy was born to the couple, but died at the age of 6, and they have had no other children.

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET

A Well Known Actress Tells How She Darkened Her Gray Hair and Promtoed Its Growth With a Simple Home Made Mixture.

Miss Blanche Rose, a well-known actress, who darkened her gray hair with a simple preparation which she mixed at home, in a recent interview at Chicago, Ill., made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray hair and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home. To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the required shade. This will make a gray haired person look 20 years younger. It is also fine to promote the growth of hair, relieves itching and scalp humors and is excellent for dandruff and falling hair."—Adv.

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, October 5.

SENATE — Conference report the Clayton anti-trust bill was agr to by a vote of 35 to 24. Sena Reed's motion to recommit was jected. Majority Leader Kern issu a call for a caucus this afternoon consider the proposed war reven bill and the legislative program. R resentative Palmer, of Pennsylva made statements before electi committee concerning the Norris lution for investigation of expen tures in senatorial primaries. investigation probably will be dered. Adjourned until Wednesd

HOUSE — Filibuster of southe members, led by Representati Henry, who want cotton relief le lation at this session, caused roll to be called six times. Cons eration of the Johnson bill for sett ment of the Union station pl awards in the District was defea by the filibuster. Debate on Philippine government bill will be sumed today. Rejected the Le bill for facilitating bank credits warehouse receipts by a vote of to 109, lacking necessary two-thi vote.

Tuesday, October 6.

SENATE—Not in session. De crats caucused to consider war bill as completed by finance comm tee.

HOUSE—Resumed debate on Ph ippine bill. Agreed to consider co ference report on Clayton anti-tr bill Wednesday and vote before nigh Conference report on Alaska co land leasing bill presented.

Wednesday, October 7.

SENATE—Only minor business transacted. Democratic caucus co pleted the war revenue bill, which be presented today and considerati pressed.

HOUSE—Filibuster against adjou ment of congress without cotton le lation delayed vote on Clayton a trust bill conference report until day.

Thursday, October 8.

SENATE—War revenue bill as p fected by Democratic caucus favora reported by finance committee. voted much of the day to political d cussions.

HOUSE—Resumed debate on Clay anti-trust bill. Adopted conference port on Clayton anti-trust bill, 244 54, which becomes law on presiden approval. Passed senate bill to a thorize leave of absence to two na officers to act as instructors in the val war college of Brazil.

Friday, October 9.

SENATE—Began consideration war revenue bill. Conference report Alaska coal land leasing bill called Adopted resolution extending thanks congress to A. B. C. mediators.

HOUSE—Resumed debate on Phil pine bill. Judiciary subcommittee mally agreed to drop investigation charges against Associate Justice Da iel T. Wright of District of Colum supreme court, who has resigned. Re resentative Henry introduced comp mise cotton loan bill.

Saturday, October 10.

SENATE—Sent administration Al kan coal lands leasing bill back conferees on point of order agai new section. Resumed debate on w revenue bill.

HOUSE—Resumed debate on Phil pine bill.

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If you suffer from any form of uric acid in the blood, and have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, this is the way to drive it out of your system in quick time. Simply send your name and address, **enclosing this advertisement** to JOHN A. SMITH, 6757 Smith Building, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail you will receive the box absolutely free. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.

ENGLISH COLLEGES ONLY HALF FILLED

War Cuts Attendance and Depletes the Roster of Professors.

London, Oct. 8.—The English and Scotch universities opened their fall terms today with greatly reduced attendance. Cambridge University had only 1,500 students as against 3,500 last year, many of those at the institution last year having joined the army. The other seats of learning have lost students in about the same proportion.

Much comment has arisen over the action of the faculty of Edinburgh University in asking all its German professors and lecturers to resign.

The German Rhodes scholars and other German and Austrian students, who have been attending English universities in large numbers, all are absent this year, a majority of them being with their armies.

The Very Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, vice chancellor of Oxford University, at the opening of the term, speaking of the absence of the German students, said:

"I cannot believe any of them were spies. We welcomed them and loved them. They passed through the innermost circle of our friendship, and I cannot believe that our frank and direct intercourse with them was unreal. It is difficult to see how a time of real friendship between Germany and England can ever come again. If this war could have been delayed a few years, possibly there might have been so many private friendships that a state of war might have been impossible."

Michael Ernest Sadler, vice chancellor of Leeds University, at the convocation at Leeds, announced that three of the university's students already had been killed in action. He added that the university had sent more than 150 students and professors into the army as commissioned officers.

At Edinburgh University the attendance was about 1,000 below normal. There was a loss of 450 students in the medical department alone.

Pembroke College, Cambridge University, which is always called the sportsman's college, lived up to its reputation by sending 200 out of its [illegible] students into the army.

HEROISM OF RUSSIAN JEW MAY WIN HIM A DECORATION

London, Oct. 12.—Because of conspicuous bravery shown in the Russian campaign in east Prussia, a Jewish noncommissioned officer named Miller has been recommended by Gen. Rennenkampff for decoration with almost the highest class of the Order of St. George. This is related in a dispatch from Petrograd to the Reuter Telegram Company.

Miller enrolled as a volunteer at the outbreak of the war and later was promoted to the rank of noncommissioned officer in a regiment of Cossacks.

GERMANY TAKES IN MORE THAN 150 JEWISH OFFICERS

Rome, Oct. 9, via Paris, Oct. 10.—Heretofore, although there is no law prohibiting Jews from entering, no Israelite officer existed in the German army.

Since this war began, according to news received here, more than 150 Jewish officers have been joined to the German army.

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If you want to get rid of eczema, pimples, or other distressing skin eruption, you will accept no "substitute" for Resinol. Ointments similar in name or appearance are NOT "just the same as Resinol." Although a FEW unscrupulous dealers may offer them AS or FOR Resinol, they are often crudely made, of little healing power, and some may even be dangerous to use. Every druggist keeps genuine Resinol because doctors prescribe it regularly; if you buy in the original BLUE package you will be safe from substitution. For sample free, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

ANTWERP NOW AT MERCY OF TEUTON ARMY

Kaiser's Men Hammer Their Way Into Strongest City of War-Ridden Belgium.

London, Oct. 10.—Belgium's sacrifice upon the altar of war is complete; the city of Antwerp, the last jewel in the crown of the little kingdom, has been taken by the Germans. It has suffered the fate of Liege and Namur.

After reports had been in circulation for many hours that Antwerp had fallen, the war office admitted today that the city had been evacuated yesterday. It is understood that some of the inner and outer forts are still holding out, but they cannot resist long. The strongest forts were those first attacked by the Germans' 16-inch guns. They fell, and the fate of the weaker forts will be the same.

The garrison of Antwerp, excluding the troops that have been left in the forts remaining in Belgian hands, is reported to have joined the main forces west of Antwerp.

The hope that Antwerp can be retaken by the allies is voiced by Colonel Repington, military expert of the Times. He says there is no reason why the Belgians should not join the allies, hacking their way north of Arras.

The capture of Antwerp will have one effect which cannot be denied. It will remove the thorn in the German's side and set free the besieging force for other duties. But Antwerp, even if converted into a first-class German fortress, will bring little advantage, for its trade will now die away to nothing and the Scheldt cannot be used for naval purposes, unless the neutrality of the river is violated. It flows through Holland.

The battle line in France is now so long—forming as it does a rough curve of 35 miles—from Lorraine to the Belgian frontier—that the battle of the Aisne and the operations before Antwerp had become so closely knit as to be, from the military point of view, inseparable.

Took Ten Days to Take City.

The siege of Antwerp, which culminated in its fall on Friday, October 9, began on September 29, so that the Germans took just ten days to reduce the formidable fortifications which surrounded the temporary capital of the Belgians. The Germans had, however, for a long time previous prepared the way for the attack on Antwerp by taking a number of towns in its vicinity.

The first direct attack on the Antwerp fortifications was against the forts at Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherines. These were reduced in a couple of days by the aid of the big siege guns. Meanwhile the forts at Lierre and Komingshoyckt had also been attacked and these and others of the outside line of fortifications were taken last week.

The last few days have seen the fighting advance to the inner line of forts and along the Scheldt, principally at Schoonaerde. At the last named place severe fighting occurred for several days, but the superior artillery of the Germans gradually forced the Belgians back until in the last day or two the fighting had reached practically to the suburbs of Antwerp.

Taken by Veteran General.

On Wednesday, October 7, came reports that the Belgian government was moving to Ostend and that day also brought reports that the population was fleeing in terror and panic toward the Holland frontier. Zeppelin bomb attacks, which did much damage and killed scores of people, added to the terror of the inhabitants.

The German forces which have taken Antwerp are said to consist of five army corps. They were under the command of General Hans H. Von Beseler, a veteran of the war of 1870, who was taken from his retirement to do the work of reducing Antwerp.

General de Guise was in command of the Belgian defenders. King Albert aided them by his personal direction almost to the last, having quit Antwerp, according to reports, only yesterday morning, probably when the end was seen.

Antwerp is 180 miles from London and in England the fear has been expressed that with this city as a German base, Zeppelin airships could be used to attack the English coast line and even London. The distance from Antwerp to the English coast is less than 100 miles.

The correspondent of the Express in Paris telegraphs the following: "The immediate objective of the German army is now no longer Paris, but the Channel ports. To sum up the German plan—the first blow on Paris having failed—the second blow must be aimed at England.

"The new lineup of the opposing forces means that northern France is destined to suffer a desolation similar to that already visited on Belgium. All of France's rich cities in the north have been marked for certain destruction and ruin.

"The French general staff is still confident of success, but it is recognized that there can be no decisive victory while the masses engaged are so enormous. It is possible to hope for the defeat of the enemy's plan only if there can be a constant stream of reinforcements."

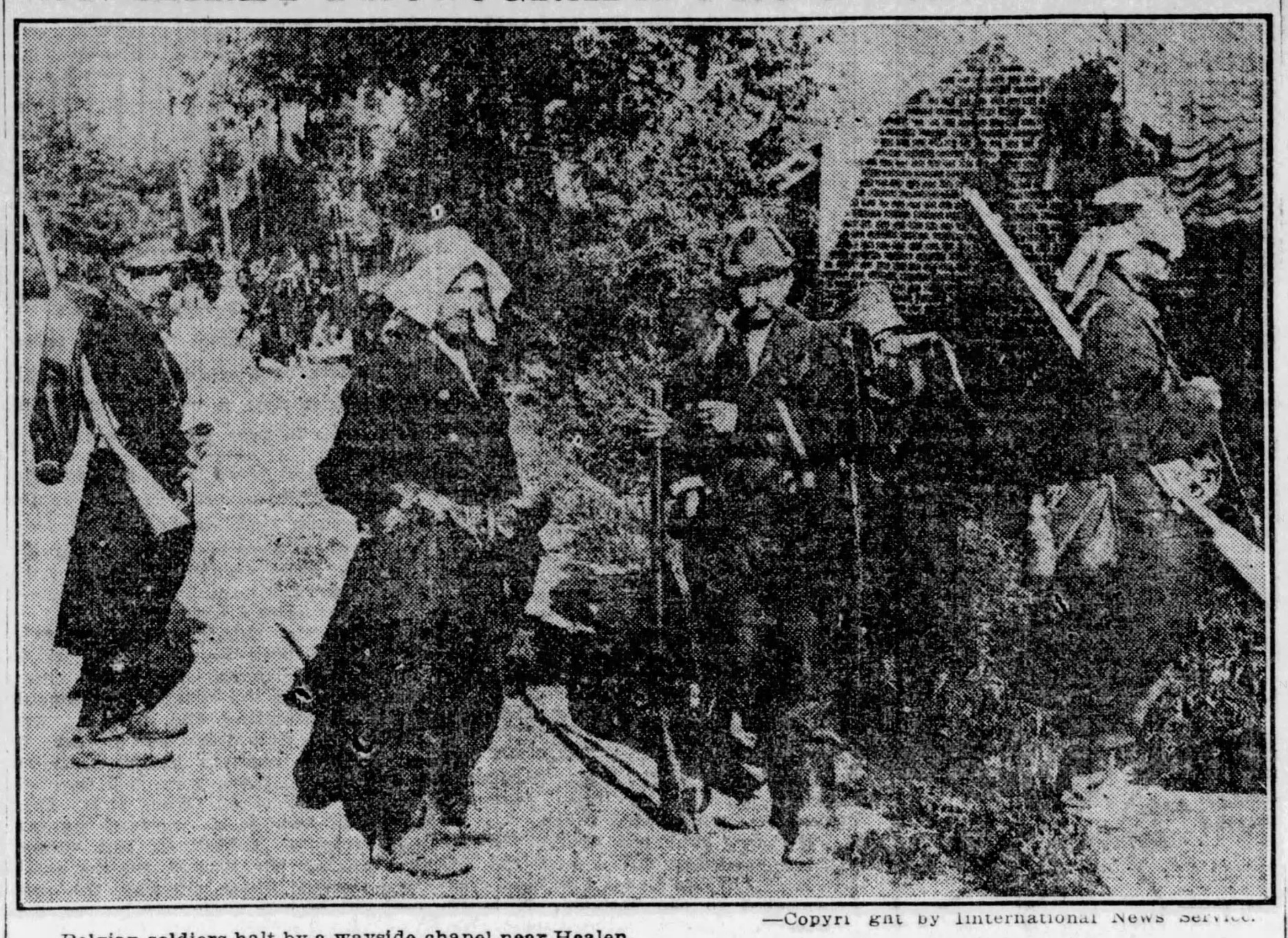
N. Y., N. H. & H. INCOME LESS

It Was $8,653,000 Less Under Elliot Than Preceding Year.

New York, Oct. 9.—The net income of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. during the first year of the chairmanship of Howard Elliott was about $8,653,000 under that of the previous year, according to the New Haven's annual report, made public here yesterday. The shrinkage is attributed to several causes, including the reduction in express rates ordered by the interstate commission and business conditions generally. The report also shows that the road has been compelled to pay more than $1,100,000 in damage settlements arising out of the wrecks which occurred prior to Mr. Elliott assuming office.

Fresh or newly laid eggs are graded according to size, color, shape, strength of shell and cleanliness.

AN EARLY PHOTOGRAPH FROM SCENE OF WAR



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Belgian soldiers halt by a wayside chapel near Healen.

Note the pocket 'kerchief worn beneath the service caps as a protection from the sun. Thousands of these 'kerchiefs have been distributed to the Belgian troops, who prize them very highly.

ALLIES FAIL TO SAVE ANTWERP

Timely Blow Would Have Brought Relief to Besieged City.

London, Oct. 10.—The hope of the allies to deliver a crushing blow against the German army in France before the occupation of Antwerp by the enemy is now of course a thing of the past. The German right wing under General Von Kluck apparently is still intact, and the official communication given out in Paris last night recorded no change in the situation, merely emphasizing that there was sharp fighting in the region of Roye, nearly 100 miles south of the northern extremity of the fighting line, where opposing bodies of cavalry was clashing almost within sight of the North sea.

Commenting on the situation in Belgium before it was known officially that Autwerp actually had fallen, English newspapers asked this morning with optimism what the conquerors were going to do with Antwerp when they had it, particularly in view of the fact that it is conceded that no fort can stand against artillery such as is used in modern warfare. The opinion was generally expressed that should the allies later attack Antwerp, there would be a repetition of what already has taken place, that is to say, the German garrison could not hold out against them.

Antwerp Suffers Terribly.

Dispatches attempting to analyze the German plan of campaign, with Antwerp in their hands, declare that the German purpose is to sweep over northern France with the object of taking possession of the channel ports and thus bring the warfare nearer England. It is said here that German newspapers are predicting the use of this northern Belgian position as a base for operations against England.

Of one thing there is no doubt—Antwerp suffered terribly from the bombardment and the losses among the civilian population have been heavy. The city was crowded, not only with its normal population of 300,000 persons, but with other thousands who had sought refuge there on account of the German invasion. All stories coincide in relating the terrible suffering and mental torture of these unfortunates struggling to leave the danger zone. Many are said to have been marooned by the destruction of a pontoon bridge over the river Scheldt. While the vast bulk of the refugees are now burdening Holland, thousands later will come to England where other thousands already are being cared for.

Damage Not Determined.

Just how much damage has been done to Antwerp, particularly to the edifices of historic interest, it will take some time to determine. Some of the refugees say that the cathedral of Notre Dame has been badly damaged, while others say this is not so.

All reports agree that the Germans entered the city by way of the suburb of Berchem.

With Antwerp taken, the Germans will now be able to detach the considerable force used during the siege of the city and transfer these men to their right wing, near the French-Belgian frontier, which has been sorely pressed.

The moral effect of the fall of Antwerp is not minimized in England. The city was called by Napoleon "a pistol pointing at the heart of England."

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

THE FRENCH---THE GERMAN

Paris, Oct. 12.—Attacks made by the German troops on the French left wing between Lassigny and Roye have been repulsed, according to an official statement issued at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. It states that the allies have also made some progress on the right bank of the Aisne. The cavalry engagements in the region about Lille continue.

The official statement follows:

"First—On our left wing the cavalry engagements continue in the region of La Bassee-Estairs, Hazebrouck (all near Lille). Between Arras and the Oise the enemy has attempted numerous attacks, which have been repulsed, notably between Lassigny and Roye.

"Second—At the center we have made some progress on the plateaus on the right bank of the Aisne before Soissons and to the east and southeast of Verdun.

"Third—On our right wing, in the Vosges, the enemy made a night attack in the region of Ban-De-Sapt, to the north of St. Die, but was repulsed.

"In Belgium, according to the latest information received concerning Antwerp, the Germans have only occupied the suburbs of the city. The 24 forts on the two banks of the Scheldt are resisting energetically.

"In Russia, the battle continues mercilessly on the frontier of East Prussia to the northwest of Lyck. The Germans, in full retreat, are destroying their bridges. In southern Poland, between Ivangorod and Sandomierez, artillery battles are raging between the opposing columns, stretched along the Vistula."

Berlin, Oct. 12.—(By Wireless via Sayville, N. Y.)—The general staff reports that a very strong garrison defended Antwerp. At first it defended the city with great energy, but fled in full rout after an attack by a German infantry and marine division, it is stated. Among the garrison troops was one British marine brigade.

"The complete breakdown of the Anglo-Belgian troops," the statement from the general staff adds, "is shown by the fact that no military authority could be found with whom the surrender could be negotiated. The number of prisoners taken is not yet known.

"Many of the residents who fled to Holland have returned.

"General Beseler, the German commander at Antwerp, has received the order of Merit for his services. He issued a proclamation saying that nobody would be harmed unless hostile acts were committed, and private property would be spared, but he also issued this warning:

"'Resistance will cause the destruction of your beautiful city.'"

The siege of the fortress has been given. The Austrians defeated six Russian divisions near Lancut. They routed one Cossack division east of Nymao.

The Japanese have occupied the Shantung railroad, the Chinese state railway built by the Germans. China has made a protest.

The Morning Post states that during the bombardment of Antwerp the Germans most carefully spared the churches and museums.

The official German news agency gave out this information today:

"Vienna reports heavy losses to the Russians at Przemysl. The siege of the fortress has been given up."

ARTILLERY TRUMP IN THIS WAR, SAYS GERMAN OFFICER

Berlin, Oct. 8.—"Artillery is trump in this war," says a wounded German officer interviewed by the Tageblatt. He continues:

"Our German shells are wonders. In addition to their destructive effect, the moral effect of their detonation is plainly to be observed. The enemy is not a little affected by the dull, uncanny noise. The showing of our field howitzers is a complete success. They are actually equal to the heaviest field pieces of the French, the Rimailho (15.5 centimeter) howitzers. The French shells are an effective projectile, except that they do not always explode.

"In our advances we have had opportunity to observe on the French dead and wounded the effect of our shells, and it was very great. At the beginning of the war the percussive point of our projectiles is said to have lain too high, and it is interesting to note that we first learned of this from letters captured from the French.

"It must be said that the French cannoneers shoot extraordinarily well. They keep a sharp watch, open fire as soon as they see dust rising, even at great distances, where they can reckon only on moral effect. They must also have excellent information at their disposal. Their ammunition supply is well looked after. A cessation of fire because of lack of ammunition almost never occurs. This is the more remarkable because of their system of firing, in which they seek out an area in which they assume the enemy to be present and simply deluge at it with their fire.

"Our heavy artillery has become the terror of the enemy, and the appearance of the 'growler' (the 16 4-5 inch mortar) is always joyfully welcomed by our troops. Its effect is fearful. I have seen two massive walls of a house penetrated by it. The detonation breaks all the windows in the vicinity. Where it strikes the enemy are thrown to the ground by the air pressure. The bodies are terribly mangled and covered with a grayish blue dust. Although our heavy artillery has no protective shield, it has repeatedly taken part in battles with direct fire and played a decisive part.

"When our fire is effective, the French simply abandon their guns. If it is less effective one notices that the guns are pulled out of the line of fire, while the amunition wagons are left standing. They often succeed in limbering up with extraordinary quickness and getting into another position further back. The French field piece, both as regards effectiveness and the readiness with which it can be handled must be considered good."

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Send for our new big free book which tells how the Weekly Blade has arranged with a great factory to supply Blade readers direct. Middlemen's profits and expenses are all eliminated.

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Address Premium Dept. Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio

DIARY TELLS OF ANTWERP FIGHT

Week of Hopeless Fighting Against Tremendous Odds Told in Book.

London, Oct. 12.—The story of the siege of Antwerp, told in the form of a diary, which chronicles the events taking place between October 2 and October 8, has been sent to the Morning Post by its Antwerp correspondent. The diary follows:

"October 2—The position seemed practically hopeless — the southern section of forts having been subdued and the Belgian field artillery being unable to stand out against the heavier German guns—and the surrender of the city on Saturday (October 3) seemed likely until this evening, when news came that British help was arriving. So great was the power of the British name that spirits at once rose, both among the populace and the soldiers.

"October 3—A wave of almost fanatical confidence runs over the city. Preparations for the departure of the government have been suspended and the word has been passed that the situation is saved. The king and the queen are still in the city.

British Arrive.

"October 4—The cheerfulness continues. The churches were crowded all day. There is a lull in the German attack. The first British forces actually to arrive were sent at once to trenches in the hottest corner of the defense position at Lierre. Very tough fighters are these first of the British forces. Their Sunday night's work was one of the bright incidents of the siege. They held the trenches under a galling artillery fire, which was so well directed as to be proof that spies within Antwerp had given to the Germans the positions. When the Germans once ventured out into the open we mowed them down. Scarcely one of them got back safely. The map shows that the German attack necessarily was centered at Lierra because this route was one offering the least resistance to the advance of the big guns. Therefore the real issue of the battle was to hold the Nethe river.

"October 5—All day Monday the Nethe river was held with the help of further British reinforcements, but events proved that this powerful aid, which would have been sufficient a week earlier, was not sufficient now, when a section of the fortifications already had been silenced. The outer suburbs begin to suffer from the shell fire, but confidence is still general in the city.

Citizens Begin to Flee.

"October 6—The German circle of fire tightens on the city; stern facts have eaten into our confidence. The men on the front stand the grueling punishment without being able to see the enemy; the men in the trenches are fagged out and tormented. At the Malines gate there clamors a great horde of refugees from suburban towns. The crowd for a time was kept back by soldiers. Antwerp's own citizens also are fleeing in terror. The newspapers announce officially that the situation is grave. The bulk of the people have set about preparations for departure.

"October 7—The newspapers today publish official advice to the populace as to their behavior during the bombardment. The city's gas holders have been emptied. The animals in the zoo have been killed. Men go about the streets killing homeless dogs. The hospitals are being emptied and the staffs of the legations and most of the consuls are departing. There is hardly a carriage of any kind left in the city. The telegraph offices are closed, the civic guard has been disarmed and the newspapers have ceased publication.

"On the front of the Nethe the line has been abandoned. The partial retirement from the field was followed by the reduction of several forts. Fort Broecheim was the last of the southern forts to go. The German artillery has pushed forward. A Belgian staff officer made this explanation:

"'We were outclassed in artillery from the first. As a consequence the Germans were able to destroy a section of the outer forts. When the British aid arrived the situation was almost hopeless.

"'The troubles of the staff are added to by the fact that the Germans are kept advised by spies, on the actual battle ground, of our position.'

"October 8—The bombardment of our city proper was commenced at 1 o'clock this afternoon with the German's 28-centimetre guns. When the first of these shells exploded in the southern quarter the whole city seemed shaken by the concussion. The people poured out into the streets and began a hurried flight. The night was clear and moonlit, with the glare from burning houses adding to the illumination. Occasionally the shriek of a woman or the wail of a child broke in upon the listless plodding of the fugitives.

"Shells came in clusters of six, very methodically, in any one particular quarter, and then the guns were deflected a little to attack another quarter. The Belgians let out all the oil from the tanks along the Scheldt at Hoboken.

"On the battle line the defenders yielded little by little. By nightfall they got successfully across the Scheldt bridges on their way to Ostend."

Antwerp a City of About 400,000

Antwerp, at the time the Germans laid siege to the city, had a population of approximately 400,000. The census of 1911 gave its population as 308,600, but the large number of refugees that had gathered there from the surrounding country and smaller cities invaded by the Germans increased this over 30 per cent.

It was considered one of the strongest fortified points in Europe. Fifteen outer line forts and batteries were constructed in recent years. These strongholds, however, were an easy prey to the new German 42-centimeter Krupp mortars.

Its fine cathedral was begun in the fourteenth century, but was not completed until 1518. Its tower of over 400 feet is a conspicuous object that can be seen from afar over the surrounding country. A second tower, which formed part of the original plan, has never been erected. In the church are hung three of Rubens' masterpieces—"The Descent from the Cross," "The Elevation to the Cross," and "The Assumption."

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Oct. 14.—Firm prices ruled grains when the market opened after the two-day recess. Cash wheat was ¼c higher and futures were also up fractionally. Chicago opened firm on the light northwestern offerings as compared with last week. After the placing of the early run this was expected to be a bullish factor. Lack of selling pressure was noted. Prospects of a continued foreign demand are good. Paris market was higher, compared with Saturday's close. Cable announcement was that much of the harvesting in the war zone has not been done and preparations for the new crop are very slow.

Cash closed strong. Futures were steady to slightly weaker.

Corn also opened higher. December showed an advance of ½c and May took an upturn of ⅝c. Map showed rain in the west, central states and Ohio valley, which was expected to check short selling.

Corn was lower at the close.

Opening for oats was over the close of Saturday. Foreigners are taking this grain right along, which is giving the market a firm undertone. Action of other grains was also an influence.

Oats futures were off ¼c at closing.

Seed Market.

Clover seed opened down slightly, cash and futures showing a shading of 2½c to 5c. Alsike was quiet and timothy steady at the closing level.

Clover closed steady to slightly weaker. Timothy was down a little. Alsike was dead.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 13.	Close Oct. 12.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.10	1.10½	1.09¾	1.10¼	1.09¾
Dec.	1.14½	1.14¾	1.14	1.14¼	1.13¾
May	1.10½	1.20¾	1.20¼	1.20½	1.19¾
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	75½	75
Dec.	69¼	69½	69	69	69
May	72¼	72¼	72	72	71⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	48¼	48¼
Dec.	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
May	54⅛	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
Clover Seed—					
Cash	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.25	9.32½
Oct.	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.25	9.32½
Dec.	9.45	9.50	9.42½	9.45	9.42½
Jan.	....	....	....	9.50	9.52½
Feb.	9.55	9.65	9.55	9.55	9.60
March	9.60	9.70	9.60	9.60	9.65
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	89¼	....
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.75	8.75
Dec.	....	....	....	8.90	8.85
March	9.10	....	....	9.10	9.10
Timothy—					
Prime	2.62½	2.62½	2.60	2.60	2.62½
Nov.	2.62½	2.62½	2.60	2.60	2.62½
Dec.	2.70	2.70	2.67½	2.67½	2.70
March	2.77½	2.77½	2.77½	2.77½	2.77¼

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 13.	Close Oct. 12.
Wheat—					
Dec.	1.10¼	1.11⅛	1.10¼	1.11	1.10¼
May	1.16⅜	1.16⅞	1.16⅛	1.16⅝	1.15⅝
Corn—					
Dec.	67⅝	67⅝	66⅞	67¼	67
May	70	70¼	69½	69⅞	69⅝
Oats—					
Dec.	47⅞	48¼	47⅝	47¾	47¾
May	51	51⅜	50¾	51	50⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 13.	Close Oct. 12.
Pork—					
Jan.	18.80	18.80	18.65	18.70	18.97
Lard—					
Oct.	10.00	10.00	9.95	9.95	10.05
Nov.	9.90	9.95	9.87	9.90	9.97
Jan.	9.87	9.90	9.82	9.85	9.95
Ribs—					
Oct.	10.87	10.97	10.90	10.97	10.85
Jan.	9.67	9.72	9.67	9.72	9.80

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 13.	Close Oct. 12.
Wheat—					
Dec.	1.09½	....	....	1.09⅞	1.09⅛
May	1.15¼	....	....	1.15½	1.15

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Butter steady; creameries, 24@29½c. Eggs steady; receipts, 8,671 cases; at mark, cases included, 19@22c; ordinary firsts, 19½@20½c; firsts, 21½@22½c. Potatoes higher; receipts, 100 cars; Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota round white, 48@50c; long white, 47@48c; Minnesota and Dakota Early Ohios, 50@53c. Poultry lower; springs, 12½c; fowls, 13@14c.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; prime steers, $9.50@10.00; shippings, $8.50@9.25; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $4.00@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.25; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.50; stock heifers, $5.00@5.75. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; market at $5.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 19,200; heavy and mixed, $8.50@8.55; yorkers, $8.35@8.50; pigs, $8.25; roughs, $7.25@7.40; stags, $6.50@7.25. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; lambs, $5.50@7.90; yearlings, $4.50@6.50; wethers, $5.75@6.00; ewes, $2.50@5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50@5.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market slow; bulk, $7.45@8.10; light, $7.90@8.40; mixed, $7.30@8.40; heavy, $7.05@8.30; rough, $7.05@7.20; pigs, $4.75@8.15. Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; market weak; beeves, $6.45@11.00; steers, $6.10@9.00; stockers and feeders, $5.30@8.30; cows and heifers, $3.35@9.10; calves, $7.50@11.25. Sheep—Receipts, 45,000; market unsettled; sheep, $4.75@5.85; yearlings, $5.40@6.40; lambs, $6.00@7.80.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,100; market slow; prime heavy steers, $9.50@9.60; choice heavy steers, $9.00@9.40; fat steers, $8.75@9.00; fair steers, $5.00@8.00; choice heifers, $7.75@8.00; fat cows, $6.35@7.00; fair cows, $5.00@5.50; bulls, $7.25@7.50; milch cows, $50@85. Hogs—Receipts, 8,600; market active; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $8.50@8.55; light Yorkers, $7.75@8.00; pigs, $7.25@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,800; market steady; top sheep, $5.85; top lambs, $8.00. Calves—Receipts, 600; market steady; top, $12.00.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 12.—Flour steady. Wheat futures without transaction. Pork, barely steady. Beef, quiet. Lard, easy; middle west, $9.90@10.00. Molasses, steady. Hay, steady; Hides, steady. Leather, firm.

Butter barely steady and unchanged; receipts, 5,800 tubs. Cheese steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,900 boxes. Eggs irregular and unchanged; receipts, 9,200 cases. Live poultry firm; western chickens, broilers, 15½@16c; fowls, 17½@19c; turkeys, 17@18c; dressed firm; western fowls, 14@20c; turkeys, 18@23c.

MOB LYNCHES A WHITE MAN

Illinois Crowd Summarily Executes Alleged Robber.

Alva, Ill., Oct. 13.—A mob of 500 took Albert Piazzia from the city marshal of Willisville last night and lynched him. Piazzia was being taken to jail at Pinckneyville by the marshal to stand trial for trying to rob Andrew Adams, owner of a pool hall.

Water is cheap and plentiful. Chickens need it and should have all they want.

New Cases of Cholera Found in Austria

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 12.—Cholera is spreading rapidly to the remotest districts of Austria. A case has been discovered at Feldkirch, province of Vorarlberg, near the Swiss frontier. The Austrian troops in Galicia are being vaccinated against the disease.

Owing to the increase in the price of flour the Vienna bakers' association has announced that its members will make only big loaves, so-called war bread, and that they will sell only for cash. The consumption of horse flesh in Vienna is increasing rapidly. As many as 20 of the animals have been brought into the market in one day.

Hungarian officials who returned to Marmaros-Sziget after the Russians departed from that town found, it is said, that the invaders had done no damage to the place. They had neither destroyed property nor molested the inhabitants. The Russian general forbade the inhabitants to give the soldiers intoxicants, permitting his men to receive only food and cigars.

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FREE ARE YOU NERVOUS or WEAK, lacking vigor? Then send for free proving package HER-CU-LIN, Powerful Nerve Invigorator. H-OSWALD CO., 318 W. 42 St., New York

PILES PAY IF CURED—
We pay postage and send FREE Red Cross Pile and Fistula cure.
REA CO. Dept. 31 Minneapolis, Minn.

Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says, "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Goes to the Root of

Stopped-up noses
Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
Nasal discharges
Hawking and spitting
Snoring at night
Bad breath
Frequent colds
Difficult breathing
Smothering sensation in dreams
Sudden fits of sneezing
Dry mucus in nose
and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh-sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
6189 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name ....

Address ....

....

LILLE CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS

French Stronghold Capitulates After Two Weeks of Desperate Battle.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Lille has been captured by the Germans. This is the outstanding feature of an official statement issued here this afternoon some time after the usual hour. The fighting has centered about Lille for nearly two weeks. The admission by the French that it has been lost indicates that the Germans are gaining in their counter-flanking movement against the allies' left wing, and that the kaiser's troops will now sweep quickly to the coast.

The capture of Lille was effected by a German army corps, says the official statement. A German corps numbers 40,000 men. It is stated that the French force in the city consisted of only a detachment of territorials.

To offset the loss of Lille, the French claim they have gained ground between Arras and Albert, southwest of Lille, and also at the center of the battle front in the region of Berry-Au-Bac.

The official statement follows:

"On our left wing our forces have retaken the offensive in the regions of Hazebrouck and Bethune against some forces of the enemy composed for the greater part of cavalry coming from the front along the line of of Bailleul, Estaires and La Bassee.

"The city of Lille, held by a detachment of territorials, has been attacked and occupied by a corps of the German army.

"The Russians have sent two regiments in order to suppress a mutiny of Siberian reservists. Pogramms have occurred in Bessarabia and Poland.

"The British ambassador at Constantinople has ordered the women of the embassy to leave today.

"A dispatch from Sofia confirms the report that the Russian Black Sea fleet is sailing southward. The porte has declined to grant the demand of the powers of the triple entente that it dismiss the German naval officers. The climax of the diplomatic conflict has been reached.

"Between Arras and Albert we have made some progress. At the center we have made equal progress in the region of Barry-Au-Bac, and have advanced slightly toward Souain, to the east of the Argonne and to the north of Malancourt between the Argonne and the Meuse.

"On the right bank of the Meuse our troops, who hold the heights of the Meuse to the east of Verdun, have advanced to the south of the road from Verdun to Metz. In the region of Apremont we have gained a little ground on our left, and have repulsed a German attack on our left.

"On our right wing (Vosges and Alsace) there is no change.

"Summing up, yesterday was marked by an appreciable progress by our forces at divers points.

"On the field of battle in Galicia the defeated Austrian corps are attempting to rally four kilometres to the west of Przemysl."

LIVE FRANCE—DOWN ALCOHOL

Paris, Oct. 12.—"Vive la France et mort a l'alcohol!"

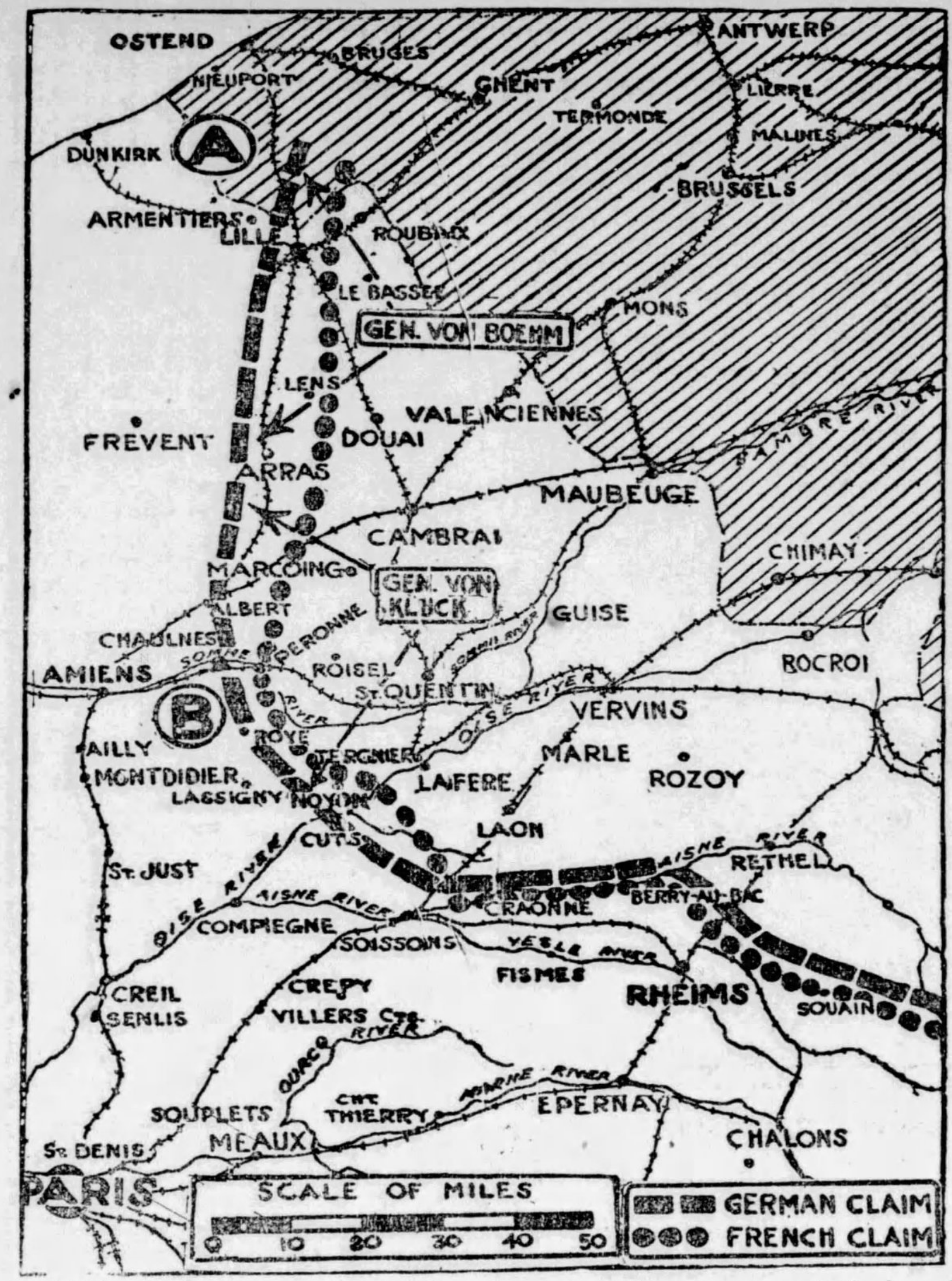
"We have already stopped the sale of absinthe. Why halt on the road?"

In a bitter condemnation of the traitor who is fighting France in the rear while her face is turned toward the invader, M. Raphael Georges Levy, the eminent French economist, calls upon his country to seize the present "great current of enthusiasm and national revival" to overthrow the drink habit and traffic with virile resolution.

M. Levy's appeal is printed in the Figaro. He accuses wine of enfeebling the race, robbing workmen, undermining economic strength of nation and individual. "Alcohol is more dangerous than the German," he declares.

DELAVAN'S COMET IS VISIBLE

Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith observatory and professor of astronomy at Hobart College, said yesterday that Delavan's comet can now be well seen with the naked eye in the western evening sky. It is ten degrees below the last star in the handle of the Big Dipper and moving toward the bright star Arcturus, above which the comet will pass on Oct. 26.



This map shows the battle front location as reported in the latest German and French official statements. It is here that the most recent sharp fighting has taken place. In the north, between Lille and Arras, the Germans fought fiercely to turn (a) the allies' left, and to the south, between Roye and Chaulnes (b), the French claim marked gains.

FRENCH WIN VICTORY OVER GERMANS IN AERIAL FIGHT

BY FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Oct. 13.—An aerial victory for the French, fought thousands of feet in the air, in the presence of troops of both armies, is reported by Lieutenant De Lains of the French aerial corps. The air duel was one of the most thrilling since the war began. Lieut. De Lains' account of the combat follows:

"I had been ordered to fly over the German lines with an observer who was to drop pamphlets. The pamphlets contained the following inscription: 'German soldiers, attenttion! German officers say that the French maltreat prisoners. This is a lie. German prisoners are as well treated as unfortunate adversaries should be.'

"We had no sooner taken wing than the aeroplane was sighted by German observers in captive balloons anchored about six miles distant. Immediately, two Albatross machines rose from the German camp and came forward. We continued to advance, meanwhile sending the aeroplane higher and higher until the barograph showed we were 6,000 feet above the ground. Our machine was speedier than the German aeroplane which was constructed of steel and was so heavy it could not work up the speed of the French army monoplane.

"We were able to get over the German lines and my companion began hurling thousands of the pamphlets in every direction. It was like a snowstorm.

"In the meantime, the German artillery got their long range anti-air guns in action and were hurling volley after volley against us. The shells were of special type designed to create violent air waves when they burst. We were too high to be reached, but we had to turn our attention to the two aeroplanes which were rushing toward us. As they approached the German artillery fire stopped. We were too high to distinguish what was going on beneath us, but I could imagine the thousands of soldiers staring skyward in wonder at the strange spectacle above them.

"We kept swinging in wide circles over the German lines and I kept getting higher and higher in order to outmaneuver the German plane and to prevent it from getting above so that bombs could be thrown at us.

"The machines were all equipped with rapid-fire guns and when we got within 500-yards of each other both sides opened fire. The bullets went wide. Finally we began to swing backward, getting lower and lower. One of the German machines was thus lured over the French lines and our land artillery opened against it. One of the wings was shattered and it dropped, but the other escaped."

PARIS ATTACKED FROM THE AIR

Limit of Battle Line Twenty Miles From Straits of Dover.

Paris, Oct. 12.—A second German aerial raid upon Paris, the second within 24 hours, was made yesterday by a Taube aeroplane, which swooped down upon the city from the northeast and dropped bombs between two crowded passenger trains that were just steaming out of the Northern railway station.

The missiles failed to explode, and were later found embedded in the earth two feet below the surface.

Paris had not yet recovered from its excitement over Sunday's raid, when the second attack from the sky was suddenly and expectedly launched.

Just a short time before French aerial patrols had returned after vainly scouring the sky for the two Taube machines that had dropped eight bombs Sunday, killing three persons and wounding 14.

The aerial patrols have been warned to exercise the most vigilant precautions, and throughout the night the sky will be swept with searchlights every 10 minutes.

Along with the eight bombs dropped by the two daring Taubes on Sunday there came into Paris a small German pennant, bearing the following inscription:

"We have taken Antewrp; your turn will come next."

Ostend Campaign Begins.

The German advance against Ostend has begun.

The first move in the invaders' campaign was a desperate effort to cut off the Belgian army, which fled westward from Antwerp when it was seen that the city was doomed.

The Germans threw a pontoon bridge across the Scheldt river at Wetteren and sent a large force northward in hope of getting between this city and the Belgians.

However, in conducting that enterprise the Germans weakened their defense of Brussels and came in contact with a heavy force sent to relieve the Belgian troops. At last reports fighting was going on with the success on the side of the allies.

In their advance against Ghent the Germans got as far as Loochristi, which is only about five miles from the eastern suburbs of Ghent.

Antwerp Damage Not So Great.

Additional details of the shelling of Antwerp indicate that the damage was not as great as at first estimated. The damage inflicted on the city by German artillery may be set off in large measure by the great destruction wrought on German shipping in the harbor by the Belgians. An official communication from Berlin states that no information is yet available as to the amount of booty taken in the town.

The same official statement asserts that on Saturday German cavalry completely routed a French cavalry division west of Lille, which indicates that the extreme limit of the western battle is within 20 miles of the Straits of Dover.

Late reports indicate that terrific fighting, partaking of the nature of siege operations, has taken place during the last fortnight around Roye, Lassigny and Albert, the last named place having been completely destroyed. Inspection of the works from which the Germans were driven show that they took the fullest possible advantage of the existing rock quarries.

Now that the opposing forces are deployed in a comparatively level country, shorter periods of vigorous fighting will probably produce more decisive results than did the engagements while the opposing lines were entrenched against each other.

The news that one of the German bombs yesterday struck near the Cathedral of Notre Dame has been communicated to the vatican. It is reported that the pope exclaimed upon getting the message:

"Providence has prevented an outrage which would have shocked the world."

Eight Bombs Sunday.

The London Daily Chronicle's correspondent says eight bombs from German aeroplanes fell in Paris during the day.

"As far as I can discover," the correspondent says, "one fell in the square behind the cathedral, one near the barracks of the republican guard in the Place de la Republique, one in the Rue du Rocher near the St. Lazare railroad station, one struck a coal depot near the northern raiload station, one fell near the Magazin Menagere in the boulevard Bonnes Nouvelles, one in the Rue Bourdaloue, near the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, one in the populous Faubourg Antoine, and one in the Rue Lafayette.

"It was this last bomb that killed and injured 14 inoffensive civilians."

The correspondent says that the bomb that fell in the Rue Lafayette did considerable damage, completely wrecking shop windows, and that it was a wonder, considering the crowds in the street, that there were no more casualties. One of the bombs thrown near Notre Dame fell in the garden where some nuns and children had been playing until they became frightened at seeing the aeroplane and fled.

Near the Lyon railroad station the bomb that fell caused a great panic. The walls all around the spot where the missile exploded were riddled with bullets and the windows broken up to the fifth floors in some cases. Had the bomb fallen a few seconds earlier it would have struck a street car containing 60 people.

RUSSIAN SHIP WITH 568 ON BOARD LOST

Petrograd, Oct. 13.—An official communication issued yesterday announces that the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed in the Baltic sea by a German submarine and sank with all its crew, numbering 568 men.

JOHN LIND IN SANITARIUM

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 13.—John Lind, special diplomatic representative assigned to Mexico by President Wilson, arrived at the sanitarium here yesterday for a period of treatment. He is not seriously sick, but will be under the care of physicians while resting here.

Mothers and fathers look at this bargain!

BOYS' NORFOLK SUIT with extra pair of trousers. Made of all wool, fast color blue serge that resists the hard wear that boys give their clothes. This suit, with extra pair of trousers, is cut in beautiful Norfolk style. Any boy will be proud of it—and parents will be proud of their bargain. The knickerbockers are lined and have belt loops and suspender buttons. Coat is also lined. Suit has all usual pockets. A big bargain. Sizes, 6 to 17 years. State age. No. 4E528. Norfolk Blue Serge Suit, with extra pair of trousers. Prepaid price, $4.95

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BOSTON BRAVES BEAT ATHLETICS

Some Thrilling Games Are Staged in Battle for Baseball Championship.

Boston, Oct. 13.—The fourth game of the world's series was won today by Boston, by a score of 3 to 1. This is the first time a world's series has been won in four straight games.

Never has there been a more intensely thrilling series of ball games played than that staged by the Boston Braves, heroes of the National League, and the Philadelphia Athletics, world champions and leaders of the American League.

At the time this is written the Athletics have been humbled by three consecutive defeats and new stars are shining in the baseball firmament.

Notwithstanding the Braves had risen since July from the lowest to the highest position in the National League race, there were few baseball experts who could figure that they had a chance in a contest against the mighty Athletics. The "dope" was against the Braves, yet the spirit that carried them through the sensational race in their own league won for them the highest honors of baseball.

THE FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—Consecutive hitting by the Braves, which eventually drove Chief Bender from the box, while Rudolph held Connie Mack's "wrecking crew" in the hollow of his right hand, gave the National leaguers an easy 7 to 1 victory over the world's champions in the opening game of the series.

Boston outplayed the Athletics from start to finish and when Bender wavered it was all off. Rudolph was at no time in danger and his support, save for a momentary wobble, was airtight. The score:

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Moran.rf.	5	0	0	0	0	Murphy.rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Evers.2b.	4	1	1	2	2	Oldring.lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Connolly.lf	3	1	1	1	1	Collins.2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Whitted.m	3	2	1	1	0	Baker.3b.	4	0	1	3	4
Schmidt.1.	4	1	2	11	1	McInnis.1b	2	1	0	10	1
Gowdy.c.	3	2	3	9	1	Strunk.m.	4	0	2	0	0
Marany'e.s	4	0	2	2	3	Barry.ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Deal.3b.	4	0	0	1	2	Schang.c.	2	0	0	3	0
Rudolph.p.	4	0	1	0	3	Lapp.c.	1	0	0	2	1
						Bender.p.	2	0	0	1	3
Totals	34	7	11	27	13	Wyckoff.p.	1	0	1	1	0
						Totals	30	1	5	27	14

Boston ....0 2 0 0 1 3 0 1 0—7
Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Errors—Moran 1, Evers 1.

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Wyckoff, Baker. Three-base hits—Gowdy, Whitted. Hits—Off Bender, 8 in 5 innings and 1 out in 6th; off Wyckoff, 3 in 3 innings and 2 out in 6th. Sacrifice hit—Oldring. Stolen bases—Moran, Schmidt, Gowdy. Double plays—Schmidt and Deal; Barry, Collins, and McInnis; Bender, Barry and McInnis; Bender and McInnis; Baker and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston 3, Philadelphia 6. First base on balls—Off Rudolph 3, off Bender 2, off Wyckoff 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia 1. Struck out—By Rudolph 8, by Bender 3, by Wyckoff 2. Time—1:58. Umpires—At plate, Dinneen; on bases, Klem; left field, Byron; right field, Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—In the second game of the series the teams struggled neck and neck for eight innings, without a run being scored. The break came in the ninth and Boston won.

Strange as it may seem, Deal, substitute third baseman, who, in five times at bat in pinches, in two games, failed to deliver, won the game.

The inning opened with Barry throwing out Maranville. Deal hit a long fly, which Strunk misjudged or lost in the sun, and by a sprint reached second. Deal led far off and on Schang's throw to Barry, streaked for third, Barry not throwing to Baker, through fear of hitting Deal with the ball. James fanned, and Mann lifted a Texas leaguer, which Collins barely touched with outstretched fingers, Deal scored. Evers walked, but was forced by Cathers.

The Athletics had two men on the bases and one out in their half, James wobbling, but a fast double play killed their chances. The score:

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Mann.rf.	5	0	2	0	0	Murphy.rf	3	0	0	2	0
Evers.2b.	4	0	2	0	3	Oldring.lf	3	0	0	0	0
Cather.lf.	5	0	0	2	0	Collins.2b.	3	0	1	5	2
Whitted.m	3	0	0	1	0	Baker.3b.	3	0	0	2	3
Schmidt.1.	4	0	1	12	1	McInnes.1	3	0	0	7	0
Gowdy.c.	2	0	0	8	1	Strunk.m.	3	0	0	4	0
Mar'ville.s	2	0	1	2	4	Barry.ss.	2	0	0	2	6
Deal.3b.	4	1	1	2	2	Schang.c.	3	0	1	5	2
James.p.	4	0	0	0	3	Plank.p.	2	0	0	0	1
						*Walsh.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	7	27	14	Totals	25	0	2	27	14

Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Athletics ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

*Batted for Plank in the ninth inning.

Errors—Maranville, McInnes.

Two-base hits—Schang, Deal. Struck out—By James, 8; by Plank, 6. Bases on balls—Off James, 3; off Plank, 4. Double plays—Maranville and Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Maranville. Stolen bases—Deal (2), Barry. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 1; Athletics, 1. Passed ball—Schang. Hit by pitched ball—By Plank (Maranville). Time—1:56. Umpires—Hildebrand at plate; Byron on bases; Klem in left field; Dineen in right field.

THIRD GAME.

Boston, Oct. 13.—Coming from behind three times and tying the score, then rushing ahead in the 12th inning with an attack that proved irresistible, Boston won the third straight game from the Athletics yesterday afternoon.

Bush pitched a splendid game, but it was his wild throw in the 12th that let Mann score the winning run. Tyler, while in the game, pitched a great game and James, who succeeded him, was invincible. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Murphy,rf	5	2	2	2	0	Moran,rf.	5	1	0	2	0
Oldring,lf.	5	0	0	1	0	Evers,2b.	5	0	3	3	5
Collins.2b	4	0	1	1	4	Connolly,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Baker,3b.	5	0	2	4	4	Whitted,m	5	0	0	2	0
McInnis,1.	5	1	1	8	0	Schmidt,1.	5	1	1	17	1
Walsh,m.	4	0	1	1	0	Deal,3b.	5	0	1	2	3
Barry,ss.	5	0	0	0	7	Mar'ville,s	4	1	1	2	3
Schang,c.	4	1	1	6	1	Gowdy,c.	4	1	3	6	0
Bush,p.	5	0	0	0	5	Tyler,p.	3	0	0	1	5
						James,p.	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	42	4	8	33	21	*Devore.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Gilbert.	0	0	0	0	0
						**Mann.	0	1	0	0	0
						Totals	41	5	9	36	19

Philadelphia ....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4
Boston ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—5

*Batted for Tyler in tenth.
†Gilbert batted for James.
**Man ran for Gowdy.
None out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Bush, Connolly.

Two-base hits—Murphy 2, Gowdy 2, McInnis, Deal, Baker. Home run—Gowdy. Hits—Off Tyler—8 in 10 innings. Struck out—By Tyler: Baker 2, Oldring, Bush; by Bush, Tyler, Whitted, Schmidt, Devore; by James, Bush. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, McInnis, Walsh, Collins; off Bush, Maranville, Gowdy, Moran, Gilbert; off James, Schang, Oldring. Sacrifice flies—Collins, Connolly. Stolen bases—Collins, Evers, Maranville 2. Wild throw—Schang. Double plays—Evers to Maranville to Schmidt. Muffed fly—Connolly. Left on bases—Athletics 10, Braves 8. Umpires—At plate, Klem; on bases, Dinneen; left field, Byron; right field, Hildebrand. Time—3:15.

BUMPER CROPS, BUT PRICES HIGH

Agricultural Board Makes Estimates of Conditions and Yields.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The crop reporting board, department of agriculture, today made the following estimates of the condition and probable yields of crops on Oct. 1.

Corn—Condition, 72.9; Oct. 1, 1913, 65.3; Sept. 1, 1914, 71.7; yield per acre, 25.5 bushels; average, 25.9 bushels; total production, 2,676,000,000 bushels; Sept. forcast, 2,598,000,000 bushels; 1913 final, 2,447,000,000 bushels. Price Oct. 1, 78.2 cents; last year, 75.3 cents.

Spring wheat—(Preliminary estimate)—Yield per acre, 12.1 bushels; average, 13.3 bushels; total reduction, 217,000,000 bushels; September forecast, 221,000,000 bushels; 1913 final, 240,000,000 bushels. Price October 1, 91.8 cents; last year, 74 cents.

All wheat—(Preliminary estimate)—Yield per acre, 16.7 bushels; average, 14.7 bushels; total production, 892,000,000 bushels; September forecast, 896,000,000 bushels; 1913 final, 763,000,000 bushels. Price October 1, 93.5 cents; last year, 77.. cents.

Oats—Yield per acre, 29.6 bushels; average, 30.6 bushels; total production, 1,137,000,000 bushels; September forecast, 1,116,000,000 bushels; 1913 fin 1,122,000,000 bushels; price, October 43.3 cents; last year, 39.6 cents.

Barley—Yield per acre, 26.1 bushe average, 24.3 bushels; total, 197,000, bushels; September forecast, 200,000, bushels; 1913 final, 178,000,000 bushe Price, October 1, 51.8 cents; last ye 56.8 cents.

Rye—Yield per acre, 16.8 bushels; erage, 16.1 bushels; total, 43,000, bushels. Price, October 1, 79 cents; year, [illegible].8 cents.

An idea of the extraordinary driv force imprisoned in succulent you mushrooms may be gathered from fact that through a shop floor down in asphalt three inches in dep in Dunedin, New Zealand, seve mushroows, from two to three inc in diameter, forced themselves up the light of day, a few weeks ag

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XCC398—This Coat, Madam, is guaranteed to be the best value you ever bought. A very becoming, plain tailored, 50-inch model, made of splendid-wearing, dressy black SERPENTINE MOHAIR—a warm, firmly woven "fur fabric" in pretty, lustrous patterns. Cut on the loose-fitting, straight lines that are so effective in these heavy winter wraps. Shawl collar made plenty full and curves gracefully toward the closing. Substantially lined throughout with black sateen. (Sizes 34 to 46 Bust.) Remarkable fine quality at the remarkably low price. Special postpaid in the U. S... $3.98

Stout Sizes, $4.96

HCC496—Same as coat XCC398 in stout sizes, 41 to 51 Bust. Postpaid in U. S. $4.96

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HS159—Latest design. Handsome, silky dress of lustrous, splendid-wearing Sateen. Made with strikingly contrasting Roman-stripe vest, collar and cuffs; graceful "drop shoulders" and stylish new sash. Skirt laid in deep Russian-tunic fold, and displays novel effect in the Roman-stripe section at bottom. In black or navy blue. Ladies' sizes 34 to 46 bust; misses' 14 to 18 yrs. A dress for all kinds of wear, smart, serviceable and becoming.. Our special price, postpaid in the U. S.

$1.59

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59c

"Cover-All" Gingham Apron . . 38c With Dust Cap FREE

H238—Here's a splendid 50c "coverall" apron for 38c, and the matched dust cap is FREE. Made of serviceable blue checked GINGHAM, with becomingly belted back and side pocket. Roomy, very comfortable and a big "Standard" value. Apron with dust cap FREE, and postpaid in the U. S. 38c

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